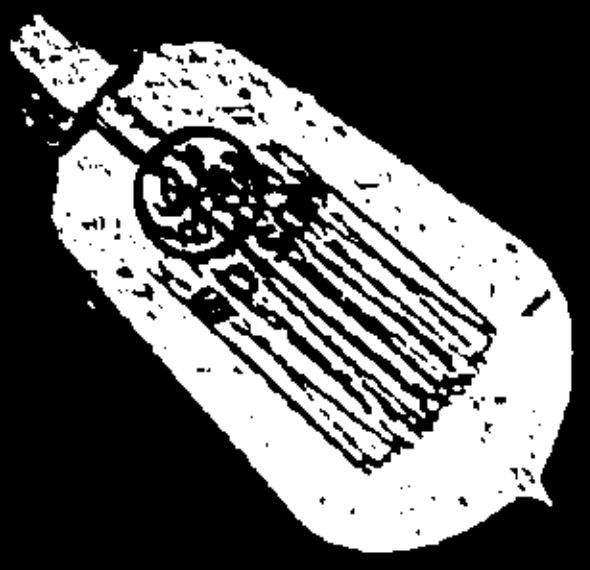


EDISON LAMPS



FROM ELECTRICAL DEALERS

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1891).

68997 三拜禮號九十月壹十英港香

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1919.

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## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

### THE AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

#### AN IMPOSSIBLE DEMAND.

Washington, November 19.  
Many miners are refusing to resume work, pending the outcome of the Conference of Coalowners and Miners here.  
The Secretary for Labour, Mr. Wilson, in opening the Conference declared that the men's demands of a thirty hour week and a sixty per cent. increase in wages were impossible and must be eliminated at the outset. Mr. Wilson condemned the employers' insistence on the previous wage agreement.

### OPPOSED TO COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

#### AMERICAN VIEW OF LABOUR DISPUTES.

Washington, November 19.  
The House of Representative has rejected compulsory arbitration for labour disputes in connection with the pending Railroad Bill, and has adopted the voluntary conciliation plan.

### AMERICAN CUSTOMS DUTIES.

#### A NEW SCHEDULE ESTABLISHED.

Washington, November 19.  
President Wilson has issued an Executive Order, establishing a new schedule of Customs Duties, based on the reduced values of foreign currencies.

## LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

#### (From Our Own Correspondents.)

### LAND FOR EX-SERVICE MEN.

Singapore, November 19.  
The final details of the scheme for grants of land to ex-Service men are now being settled. Rules will be issued as soon as possible.

### CHINA SQUADRON SUBMARINES ON VIEW.

Singapore, November 19.  
The six submarines in port here are open to inspection by the public, through the courtesy of Commander Talbot.

## EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

#### (From Our Own Correspondents.)

### SHANGHAI WAR WORKERS.

Shanghai, November 18.  
The British Women's War Workers Association has voted to continue and is considering plans for a war memorial.

### SHANGHAI EXCHANGE.

Shanghai, November 18.  
Exchange is 77½ on London and 150 on America.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

London, Nov. 14.  
Mr. O'Grady, M.P., is proceeding to Copenhagen to negotiate with Litvinoff, representing the Soviet Government, as regards an exchange of military and civil prisoners.  
It is officially stated that Mr. O'Grady's mission is solely to discuss with Litvinoff the return of British civilian and military prisoners at present in the hands of the Soviet Government. There is no question of discussion of any other subject.

There is much curiosity as to O'Grady's mission in view of a statement in a Copenhagen newspaper that the conference, besides prisoners, will concern "closer relations between the Entente and Soviet Russia." This statement is not confirmed, but the Premier's hostile critics in the London press dwell on the danger of an informal peace conference developing out of the Copenhagen meeting. The Government will be asked in the House of Commons on Monday to set apart a day to discuss the Russian policy. Much importance is attached in Paris to M. Pichon's recent interview with the Cabinet members in London. An inspired statement declares that it was agreed that neither France nor Britain can give further assistance against the Bolsheviks.

### THE TURF.

London, Nov. 14.  
The race for the Derby Cup resulted as follows:—1, Alaskan 4/1; 2, Knebboy 20/1; 3, Planet 11/2. Ten horses ran. Alaskan won by a head, three quarters of a length separating second and third.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

London, Nov. 15.  
A Bolshevik wireless claims the capture of Yamburg, sixty-eight miles south-west of Petrograd.  
The "Daily Chronicle" in an inspired statement emphasises that there is no question of Britain taking isolated action in Eastern Europe. It says, the Allies will continue to act in the closest co-operation.

London, Nov. 15.  
The "Times" New York correspondent says it is officially announced that no plan contemplating compromise with the Bolshevik Government will be approved by the United States which will not participate in any conference to which Bolsheviks are admitted.

### BRITISH COAL OUTPUT.

London, Nov. 14.  
In the House of Commons, replying to the Labourite Mr. Adamson, Sir Auckland Geddes said that in the fifteen weeks since the 6% increase in the price of coal the output had been slightly below sixty million tons. The Government was prepared to reduce the amount of the increased price immediately it could be done without asking the Treasury for a subsidy. If they could feel sure that there would be no stoppages apart from holidays the Government might lower the price, not by 6%, which was impossible with the present output, but by some much smaller amount. The subject was being considered.

The Government intended shortly to introduce a Bill to limit coal-owners' profit to fourteen pence per ton, this financial year.

The "Times" lobbyist states that the actual reduction in the price of coal will be 2½ a ton.

### THE PEACE TREATY.

Washington, Nov. 14.  
The Senate by 46 votes to 33 adopted the reservation to the Peace Treaty which declines to assume obligations regarding the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country. The Senate's reservation is couched in language which the President previously declared would cut the heart out of the Covenant and mean the rejection of the Treaty. The Government fought all day long to secure a modification of this reservation. Thereafter Senator Hitchcock gave notice to move the reservation covering withdrawal from the League.

Washington, Nov. 15.  
The Senate adopted the measure limiting the debate on the Peace Treaty.

### FRENCH POLITICAL TRIALS.

Paris, Nov. 15.  
The Deputy Paul Meunier has been arrested on a charge of having intelligence with the enemy in connection with the case of Judet, ex-Editor of "Eclair." Meunier attempted to escape by jumping over a wall, but the police tracked his footsteps in the snow.

### CONTINENTAL ELECTIONS.

London, Nov. 15.  
General elections take place in France, Italy and Belgium to-morrow. The results are most uncertain as apart from war changes the electorate and franchise are in all cases much modified including the introduction of proportional representation in France and Belgium. There has been intense Bolshevik propaganda in France and Italy and much disorder and even bloodshed in North Italy.

### THE BOLSHIEVIK DRIVE.

Moscow, Nov. 15.  
A wireless official message says the Bolsheviks have occupied Omsk and the enemy is retreating eastward.  
London, Nov. 15.  
General Denikin has ordered the evacuation of Kieff.

### SITUATION IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Nov. 14.  
Pan-German demonstrations have occurred outside Hindenburg's residence. Shouts were made of "Down with the Government," "Down with the Republic." Counter demonstrators were maltreated.

### GERMANS GAIN NOBEL PRIZES.

Stockholm, Nov. 14.  
The Nobel prizes for physics for 1918 and 1919 and for chemistry for 1919 have been awarded to three German professors. The 1919 chemistry prize has been held over.

### BUDAPEST RESTORED.

Copenhagen, Nov. 14.  
A message from Budapest says that the Hungarian National Army has begun the reconquest of Budapest, the Rumanians retiring.

### BULGARIA AND PEACE.

Paris, Nov. 14.  
The Bulgarian delegation has intimated its readiness to sign the Peace Treaty.

### ITALY AND FIUME.

Copenhagen, Nov. 14.  
A message from Fiume states that the Italian Government has raised the blockade.

### INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

London, Nov. 15.  
In the Association amateur international match England beat Ireland by 5 goals to nil.

### KING ALBERT RETURNS.

Brussels, Nov. 14.  
Their Majesties the King and Queen of Belgium have returned from the United States.

## TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

### THE SHANTUNG QUESTION.

Shanghai, November 18.  
Information from the Japanese Legation states that the Japanese Government will firstly decide on the evacuation of the troops in Shantung, and then directly negotiate with the Peking Government in regard to the Kiaochow question without waiting the return of Luk Ching-cheong from Paris.

### THE LOAN QUESTION.

Shanghai, November 18.  
The Government will send two special envoys to Europe to explain to the new bank group the financial and economic conditions in China, and ascertain at the same time their principal objects in order to negotiate loans in future.

### LUK'S DEMANDS.

Shanghai, November 19.  
Two important demands have been made on the Government by Luk Wing-ting's special representative—the dismissal of Chan King Yao and appointment of Ng Pui Foo as Tschun of Hunan; and the reinstatement of Chang Hsun (Yuan Shi-kai's supporter) whose loyalty he will guarantee to the Republic.

## THE DOLLAR.

### BUSINESS DONE ABOVE FIVE SHILLINGS.

A false prophet should be stoned. If that rule were put into execution to-day a very large number of seers who prophesied that the dollar would not go above 4s. 6d. would not be in our midst.

Exchange is as firm as ever, and to-day it touched the long-expected rate of five shillings. Business was done at 5s. 0½d. and for January at 4s. 11½d.

The rise has been rather surprising, considering there is no change in the silver rate—at least no silver quotation was received.

The increase is due to local influence; money is tight among the bankers as there have been heavy exports recently of silk, rice, etc., from Hongkong. There have been a lot of silk bills and these had to be financed. The Chinese have overbought and have been

caught nastily. Some of them sold out and cut off their losses. Nearly two million dollars have been sold on Singapore. These Chinese ship gold to the Straits and sell bills against them.

The actual demand rate to-day is 4s. 11½d. Shanghai exchange is quoted at 7s. 8d., business having been done at 8d. over the rate.

At last, we have had the satisfaction of seeing the Hongkong dollar worth more than the American gold dollar, and for all that it is the first time on record that the Mexican dollar has fetched such a price.

The rate on Singapore has registered a phenomenal jump, for a single dollar of ours to-day is worth more than two of the Straits. Time was, not long ago, when the Singapore dollar was worth more than the Hongkong.

The Indian exchange has also benefited by the rise, although it is higher than it used to be, the ascension is not commensurate with the general trend of advance, due principally to the higher price of the rupee in India.

## TODAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s 11½d.

## THE PONIES.

### TO-DAY'S GALLOPS.

The following times were recorded this morning, all gallops taking place over the sand course—  
Lovejoy, ¾ mile.—45; 1:23.3/5;  
1:57.  
Soares' Sub, and Basto's Sub, ¾ mile.—42; 1:24.5; 2:01.4/5.  
Cornet, ¾ mile.—40; 1:18.2/5; 1:51.  
Yeoman, ¾ mile.—36; 1:12; 1:46.1/5.  
Dalesman, ¾ mile.—39; 1:17; 1:52.  
Morning Star, ¾ mile.—41; 1:22; 1:57.  
Alexander, ¾ mile.—38; 1:14; 1:48.3/5.  
Ringwood, ¾ mile.—37; 1:12; 1:46.

Adams' Sub, ¾ mile.—41; 1:16.1/5; 1:56.2/5.  
Lowe's Sub, and Jazzily, ¾ mile.—42; 1:20.4/5; 1:56.3/5.  
Paddle Box I and Snuff Box, ¾ mile.—43; 1:19; 1:55.  
Moxon's Black Sub, ¾ mile.—42; 1:26; 2:05.

John Peel's Gray Sub, ¾ mile.—35; 1:10; 1:44.  
Maybe, ¾ mile.—49; 1:30; 2:04.  
Burning Daylight, ¾ mile.—39; 1:15; 1:47.2/5.  
White Chalk, ¾ mile.—43.4/5; 1:29.3/5; 1:57.4/5.  
George Mac, 1 mile.—2:35.  
Red Ensign, 1 mile.—49; 1:19; 1:54; 2:27.  
Lord Lorne, 1 mile.—42; 1:22; 1:59; 2:31.

## DON'T FORGET.

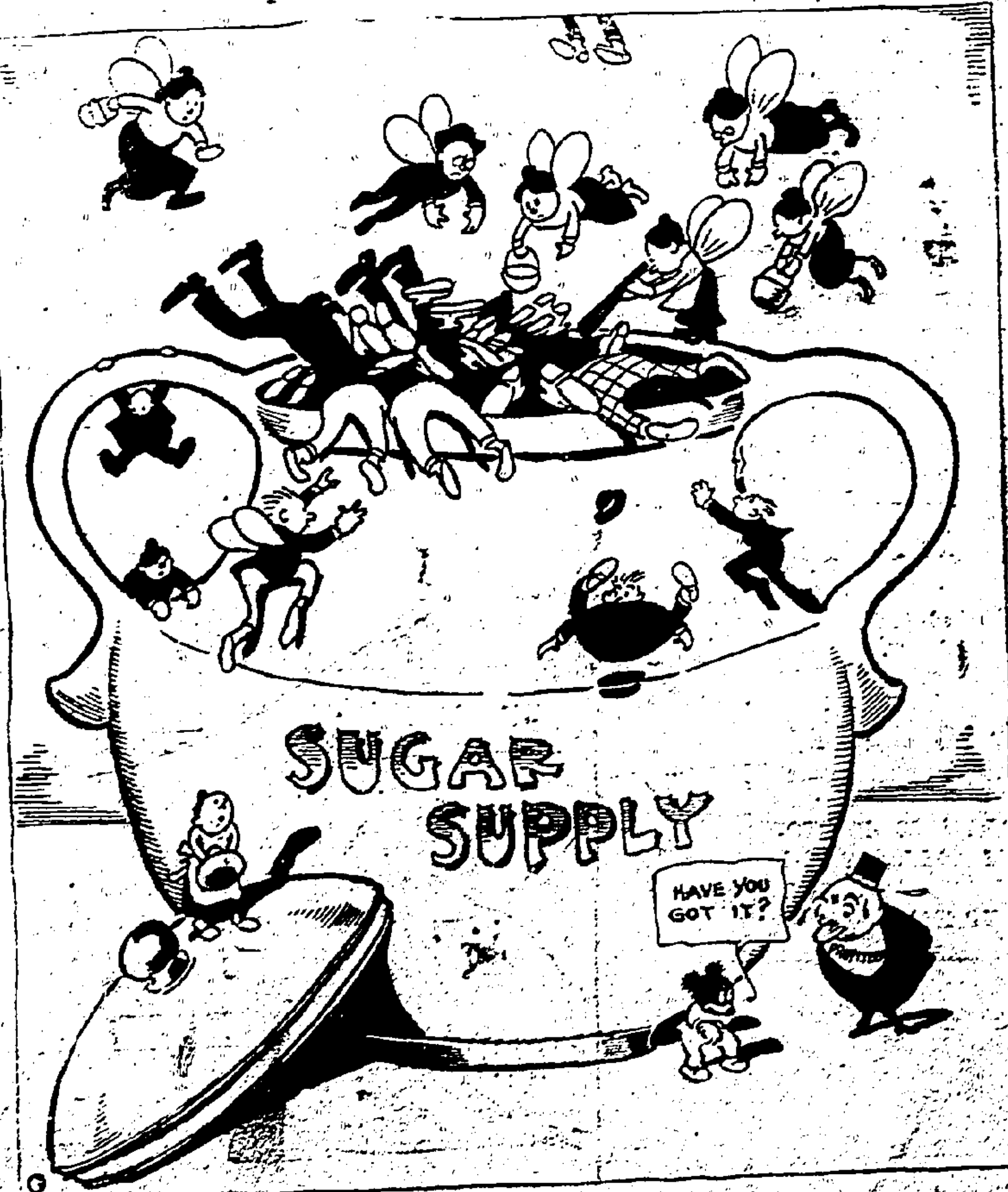
### TO-DAY

Theatre Royal—Frawley Company present "Three Faces East"—9.15 p.m.  
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.



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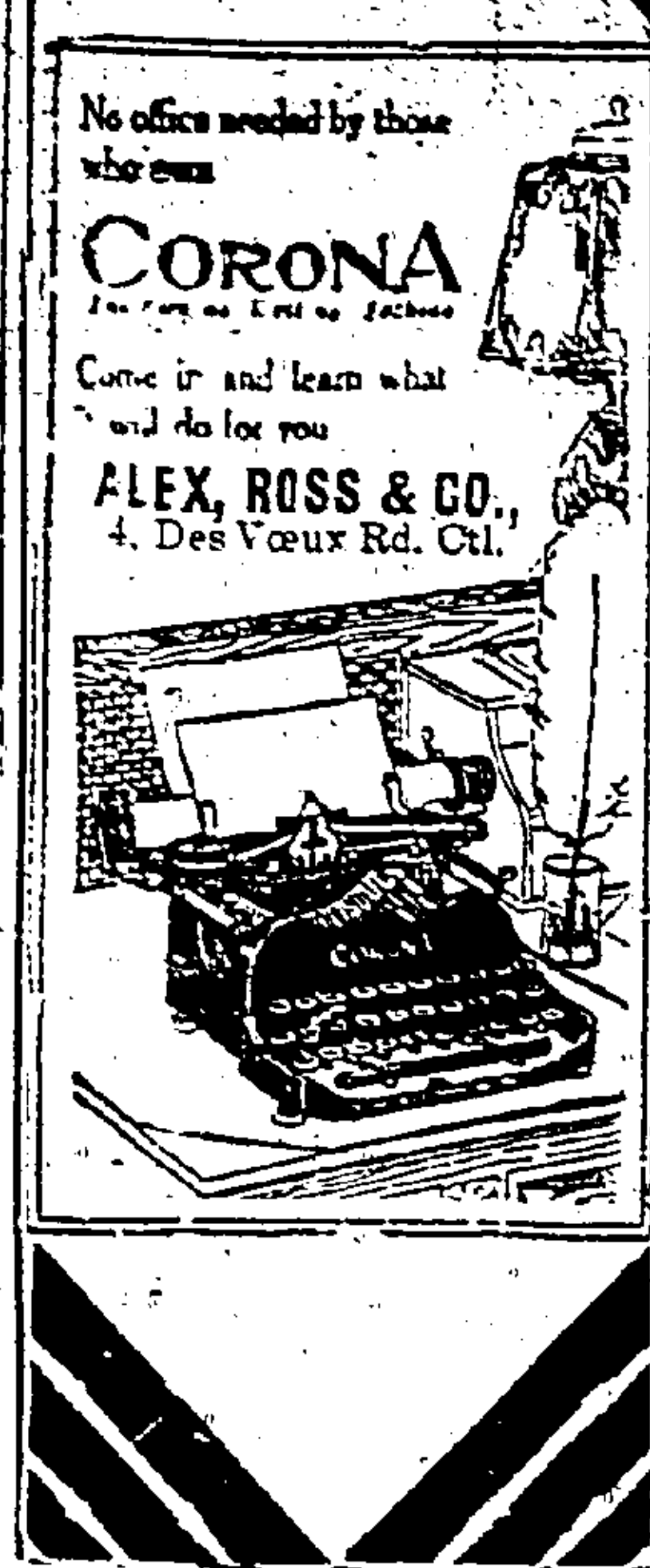
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No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Gout, No. 3 for Gravel. Price in England 1s. 6d. per bottle. Price in Hongkong 2s. 6d. per bottle. Write for full particulars to MEE CHEUNG, 1013, HING LUNG ST., HONGKONG.

## PROHIBITION.

### THE TRUTH ABOUT AMERICA.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby, the well-known publicist, writes to the *Daily News*—  
It surely must be useful, on my return from a visit of several weeks to the United States and Canada, to state the impression I have received regarding the present position of the alcohol problem in those countries. My object is to set forth what my fellow-students and I regard as the truth about American prohibition. We have come home to discover grave and general misconception existing as to both facts and tendencies, and it is certainly our duty to record forthwith what we have found for the instruction and warning of our fellow-countrymen. In the following statement I have no authority to speak for anyone but myself. Nevertheless I write, well knowing that none of the European students who were my fellow-visitors will question these conclusions.

It is not the monomania of a few so-called fanatics, but the general consensus of public opinion in all classes, that has added the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution of the United States. The results of the drastic measures of prohibition already taken in wide areas, both urban and rural, have widely convinced many, from Governors of States downwards, who were opposed to such measures until they had been enforced. I was in twelve States, most of them "dry," and nowhere did I find any appreciable or respectable body of opinion asking for a return to the old conditions. I was enabled to compare the vital, criminal, and industrial statistics in many States and cities before and after prohibition—in cases both of recent and of more remote enactment. Their evidence conforms to more than the most sanguine expectations and it is particularly to be observed that the contrast was not between prohibition and nothing, but between prohibition and extensive measures of control. I had the advantage of personal conversation with several Governors of States, and with more Mayors, Chiefs of Police, Medical Officers, and so forth, than I can remember. Their testimony was unanimous and enthusiastic. I take it that an English clergyman of the Episcopal Church, resident in New York, who assured me that the working-man would not go without his beer, need not be counted as an exception. (I forget his name, but presumably it was Bourbon!)  
The greater part of what appears in our Press on Prohibition in North America is evidently controlled by the liquor interest. It is misleading in the highest degree to those on this side who have not seen the facts for themselves. One instance may be cited. A leading journal in June published a dispatch from New York as follows: "The Allied Medical Association of America, comprising all the schools of medicine, has adopted a resolution declaring beer of a strength of 234 percent. to be absolutely essential for the treatment of certain cases. The Association also endorses the demand for pure light wines." The reader over here does not know that this body (as might be inferred from its pronunciation) consist of the osteopaths, homeopaths, "cancer experts," et hoc genus omne; whilst the American Medical Association, comprising the reputable members of the profession, has condemned alcoholic beverages of any strength, in health and disease, a fact not published in the journal quoted. The "drugs" myth deserves a special article. Naturally, the prohibition of alcohol is the arrest of the first downward step to stronger narcotics, and thus the drug evil is diminishing. For instance, not to mention the actual closing of scores of places for treating drug victims, I asked the Governor of Georgia whether prohibition had increased drug-taking, and he said: "Why of course not. It's the other way. Whisky leads to cocaine."



## BREVITIES.

The first Japanese to come to America was a 14-year-old boy who had been shipwrecked and picked up by an American sailing vessel.  
H. G. Wells is reported to be writing a 350,000-word history of the world.  
Eagles, larks and crows can fly as high as 6,000 feet, although birds generally do not go higher than 1,000 feet.  
The first riddle ever recorded was propounded by Samson in the Book of Judges, 14th chapter, 14th verse.

There is a general determination amongst American people everywhere to make the eighteenth Constitutional Amendment as effective as the rest of the Federal Constitution in increasing degree from Jan. 16, 1920. What happens about war time prohibition is of no importance except in so far as it may fool the simple here as to what will happen over there next year. That happening will be the demonstration that the drugged Lion cannot compete with the sober Eagle in any field of human effort or progress.  
I hold it no less than infamous that efforts should now be made to abolish those measures of control which have demonstrably diminished drunkenness and disease in our country to a degree hitherto unattained. The movement against such control is a movement to suffocate again 1,300 babies a year instead of 557, as last year (in America overlying by drunken mothers is unknown); it is a movement to raise the figure for delirium tremens among women in the ratio of 6 to 214; to reopen many inebriate reformatories; to retard the rate of industrial production, already below that of the United States;

## "DRAGON'S BLOOD."

### SUPERSTITION-GROWING IN LONDON.

The wearing of the mascot as a charm against personal danger is no longer fashionable. It has been thrown on the scrap heap of war-time superstitions by a public that has found further use for it. This is the belief of Mr. Edward Lovett the well-known lecturer on folklore, who has a valuable collection of soldiers' and sailors' mascots at his home. He does not believe, however, that people generally have become less superstitious since the war. On the contrary, recent investigations in London, conducted by Mr. Lovett, point to an increase in the popular superstition.  
"I have only to point to the penny bazaars as a proof of the decline in the popular craze for war mascots," he told a *Daily News* representative yesterday. "There is no sale for them, except among servant girls and women who simply wear them as a fad without understanding their meaning. Nearly every soldier, sailor, and airman carried a mascot in the war. To these men they were beyond price, but now they are giving them away."  
Before the war the belief in mascots was not widespread except among those people who led dangerous lives or who were extremely ignorant. A child's caul was supposed to be a safeguard against drowning, and before the war I bought two or three for 1s. 6d. each. But when the German submarine menace came I saw several cauls offered for sale in the London Docks for 30s. each, and even £3. There is other striking evidence to show that popular superstition increased in the war.  
Mr. Lovett has discovered in London homes many charms which he regards simply as symbols of barbarism. The belief that a fragment of an enemy projectile becomes, if worn, a protection against personal danger coincides with the old-fashioned idea that a piece of a "thunder bolt" will protect a house from being struck by lightning.  
"I have observed in the poorer districts of London that the superstitious will carry in the pocket or wear round the neck a spotted stone as a guard against smallpox and that a dead man's tooth round a baby's neck is believed to lessen the child's suffering when teething. There is a deep-rooted belief among the working classes that like cures like."

In the same way, for example, men of the Northants Regiment will carry a tuft of hair from the regimental mascot which is a goat; as a charm against danger; and I came across an Australian soldier who always carried a piece of coal in his pocket, which recalls the ancient habit of wearing ebony.  
There is also evidence of the growth of superstition among the upper classes. There is a little known, but very deep-seated, belief in the East End, says Mr. Lovett, that "dragon's blood," which is a kind of gum used in wood staining, if burned at midnight on a Friday will restore the affection of a man or woman who has jilted his sweetheart. Mr. Lovett, who happened to mention this belief publicly, received a visit from a lady of title living in Mayfair who drove up to his house in a luxurious motor-car and implored him to tell her where she could get a few drops of this "dragon's blood."  
and to obliterate any prospect that the working-classes in this country may reach the level of prosperity, comfort, and leisure, which we find so general in North America wherever prohibition is already in force.

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### TREASURE SEEKING.

#### THE LURE OF THE PACIFIC.

Treasure hunters are at present concentrating their energies chiefly on the salvage of the craft sunk by enemy action in the course of the war, but once the fleets of the world have been restored sufficiently to meet the ordinary demands of commerce there is reason to believe that exploitation will launch out in many other directions. The rich deposits of the guano islands in the South Atlantic and Pacific, for example, have through a long round of years, exercised an exceedingly strong lure, and speculators with an adventurous bent are understood to be already turning an interested eye on the strange islets whose desolation has been converted by the sea birds into abounding opulence. Of all the wonderful chapters in the history of these islands there is none so dealing with romance as the one connected with the adventures of Captain Thomas Caradoc Kerry, who under the seal of the late King Edward was granted a licence to gather guano from Inaccessible, Nightingale, and Gough Islands, all lying not so very far from Tristan d'Acunha, and also to hunt for whales and seals.

For the purpose of his enterprise Captain Kerry purchased the yacht Pandora from Mr. Coates, the Paisley thread king, to whom he paid £4,000, the deal involving a fourth transition in the career of the famous little ship. When she left the builder's yard she was a first-class British gunboat, with the name of Newport, and soon afterwards she participated in the opening of the Suez Canal, as one of the representatives of the Fleet. Afterwards she was strengthened to service amid the ice and was used on one of the Polar expeditions; then Mr. Coates converted her into a yacht, and finally she was turned over to the pursuit of guano. As for Captain Kerry, he is one of those men in whose life fate has equalled if not eclipsed the most thrilling fiction. Setting forth when a mere youth, he spent several years in exploration of the unknown. He was the first white man to reach the interior of New Guinea. On one occasion he was completely hemmed in off one of the islands by a horde of savages in their war canoes, and on another he was actually captured by cannibals and subjected to all the torture of watching the preparations for a ghastly feast. Before his turn for execution came, however, he succeeded in breaking his bonds and saving his life. Some years after this, coincidence, stretching out its long arm, treated him to a great surprise.

Wrecked on one of the South Sea islands, he and his four companions were sorely beset by savages and one of the party, a man named Scott, went off in quest of help, but never returned. Seven years afterwards Captain Kerry, when engaged on a certain expedition organised by the Royal Geographical Society, had occasion to land on the same island, and, quite by accident, came upon a skeleton with a knife lying by its side. Examination of the knife

### WARSHIP LOSSES.

#### TOLL OF THE TORPEDO.

A Return of Navy losses, both ships of the regular service and auxiliary vessels, which was asked for by Lieutenant-Colonel Alan Burgoyne, M.P., on August 19, has been published as a Parliamentary paper (200). The Return is arranged in two parts: the first giving a list of all warships lost between August 4, 1914, arranged according to the year of loss and the class of vessel; and the second a list of auxiliaries on Admiralty service lost between the same dates. The total number of warships lost was 254, and of auxiliaries 815, or 1,069 vessels altogether.

The summary of warship losses shows that, as might have been expected, the largest proportion was among destroyers, of which 64 were sunk. The next highest total lost was the 64 submarines, including the seven destroyed at Heligoland to avoid capture. There were also 18 sloops and 17 armed merchant cruisers lost, and in four other classes 13 was the unlucky number—battleships, cruisers, armed boarding steamers, and coastal motor-boats. There were 12 light cruisers destroyed, but this included the six old vessels used for blocking purposes at Zeebrugge and Ostend. The remaining losses were in torpedo boats (11), monitors and torpedo gunboats (five each); battle-cruisers, flotilla leaders, and aircraft carriers (three each); river gunboats, patrol boats, and minelayers (two each), and one coast defence ship.

A valuable feature in the Return is an analysis of the causes of losses. This shows that submarines claimed the biggest haul, accounting for 62 out of the 254 vessels destroyed. On the other hand, 31 of their victims, or just one-half, were confined to the slower and more vulnerable types: five cruisers, three light cruisers, and seven destroyers, as well as four submarines. Although it was well known that under-water craft had sunk opposing vessels of the same kind, this is the first time details have been made known of the British submarines lost in this way. E-20 was sunk by a submarine in the Dardanelles on November 6, 1915; E-22 in the North Sea on April 25, 1916; C-34 off the Shetlands on July 11, 1917; and D-6 off the north coast of Ireland on June 28, 1918. Next to enemy submarines, mines and "action" scored about equally, claiming 44 and 42 victims.

In the second part of the Return it is shown that the losses in auxiliary craft were 815, chiefly composed of hired trawlers (246), colliers (244), and hired drifters (130). The gross tonnage of this large number was no less than 1,135,743, in addition to 3,990 tons in vessels reckoned in displacement tons.

revealed the name "T. C. Kerry" engraved upon it. It was Kerry's own knife, one that he had lent to Scott so many years before, and presumably the bones were those of his old comrade. Here then in brief is one of the guano romances. And now the islands are calling again.

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### CULTURE FOR THE MASSES.

#### UNIVERSITY COURSE IN EVERY WELSH VILLAGE.

Sir Henry Jones, the cobbler who rose by the force of his own ability to be Professor of Moral Philosophy at Glasgow University, is also one of our most enthusiastic educationists, and a scheme he has just instituted bears within it the prospect of completely revolutionising the life of Wales during the course of a very few years.

Sir Henry, who is 70 years of age unfolded his proposals during the recent national Eisteddfod at Corwen, and it has just been definitely endorsed by a thoroughly representative gathering of leaders of life and thought in the Principality.

His proposal, briefly, is to bring University education and culture into the intimate lives of the people of Wales through the agency of the churches. He believes this is not only possible, but easily possible and that it would have the certain effect of elevating the status of the people, thereby helping them to solve the social problems of the Principality.

He points out that there is no education system in the world more near to the heart of the people than the University colleges of Wales, and suggests that by his scheme these colleges would be brought within the reach of all. The churches are there, with their machinery in readiness, and through that machinery he proposes to organise continuation classes for the adult population of all classes.

"In every small town and village," he said to me, "it should be and I am perfectly sure is, possible to get say, twenty or more people to attend a continuous course of lectures for a period of three years in the humanities and the scientific subjects."

There has been a remarkable response to Sir Henry's call. Sir Henry will start presently on a tour of the Principality to expound and arouse interest in his proposals, and to take steps to establish the classes.

The people cannot go the colleges, but the colleges can go to the people, he says, and if the learning and culture of the ages is taken to the Welsh democracy, then the University of Wales will earn the title of the first real People's University.

### THE LAKE DISTRICT.

#### THE NEED FOR PROTECTION.

The Manchester Guardian recently said—

The fells of the Lake District are England's best playground—our nearest approach to an American National Park. But it is not national. It is all, except a few patches like Brandelhow, private property. We owe a great deal to its owners, or to really all of them, for not abusing their rights, and on the whole we owe a good deal to ourselves, for not misusing their property. Thanks to this mutual decency, we are not often reminded how precarious our enjoyment of the Lake mountains is. Only a few days ago the whole northern slope of the famous Styx Pass was put up for sale, and any speculator who chose could have bought it and lined the Styxhead path with jerry-built bungalows. Whenever he likes the owner of Seathwaite Farm is perfectly free to cut down the four immemorial yew trees made famous by Wordsworth and burn them for firewood. Nearly all the natural treasures of the district, its buzzards and peregrine falcons, the freedom to roam and to climb, are enjoyed upon sufferance by the grace of some friendly persons whose heir may not always be friendly. The only perfect way would be for the country to buy the fells and mountains right out. They would cost surprisingly little, the whole thing is so small, and their value as pasture for sheep would not in the least be diminished by public ownership. A few thousand pounds each year would cover the deficit left when the aggregate rent of the mountain farms and grazing and fell rights was subtracted from their purchase money, borrowed by the State at 5 per cent. Meanwhile we hear that a Society for Safeguarding the Natural Beauty of the Lake District, presided over by the indefatigable Canon Rawnsley, has been formed to avert present abuses and disfigurements, so far as persuasion and, in the last resort, agitation can do it. We wish it good fortune as carrier-on of the work of a fully organised State until the State wakes up and does it.

### NOTICES.

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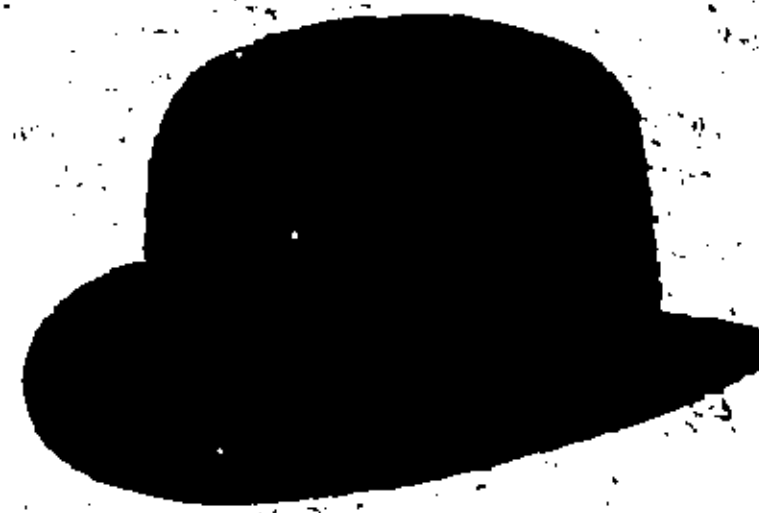
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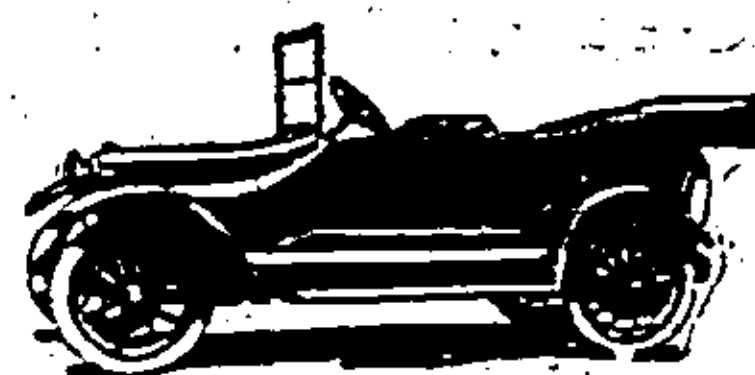
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Pints ..... \$1.25 Per Dozen.  
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Hongkong.

#### DEATH.

REMEDIOS.—At her residence, No. 14, Bellicio Terrace, Hongkong, on 18th November at 2 p.m., Cecilia Remedios, the beloved wife of P.M. Remedios, aged 31 years. Deeply regretted. Shanghai, Canton and Macao papers please copy.  
The funeral will take place this evening, the cortege passing the Monument at 5.15 p.m.

**The Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1919.

#### AMERICA'S FOREIGN POLICY.

It is not often that in Hongkong we get a public expression on matters of international policy from the American point of view, and the speeches that were delivered yesterday by Senator Burton and Consul General Anderson are more than welcome, in so far as they bring us into a close and personal touch with views held by our countrymen on the Pacific. At the present juncture of international affairs, the United States looms largely in the picture and by reason of the fact that the leaders of the great Western Republic have, in some degree, gone counter to those of their European Allies, it is highly desirable that a close study should be made of the American view-point. These days, by virtue of their tremendous significance and their weighty influence on the future, demand that there should be frankness of expression and a clear definition of policy, and from this standpoint even the most bitter enemy of America could not find fault. But in paying that tribute one has a right to be as equally frank. It is not our intention here to refer to the measures that America has seen fit to take with regard to her domestic problems, beyond the statement that there is evidence that America is seriously essaying the task of putting her house in order, just as are the other great countries of the world. It is on matters of foreign policy where differences arise.

The references made to the desirability of maintaining the "Open Door" in China, of allowing all nations equal opportunities, and of helping China to realise her own political independence, will find hearty echo in the minds of all Britishers. It has never been the policy of Britain to work for anything else, though there have been misinterpretations of some of her past actions which have erroneously led to different conclusions. As much as any other nation we realise that China is an open market and are content to come in on a basis of fair competition. Japan, or any other country, must never be allowed to get political control that could be exerted against other nations. With regard to the very unfortunate Shantung controversy that has arisen in regard to the Peace Treaty, one must preface an opinion by saying that a complete general agreement was a thing that could scarcely have been possible, seeing the number of conflicting interests affected. All one could really have hoped for was a general spirit of compromise—a spirit of give and take, and even at this late hour it would be folly to despair of an amicable arrangement being come to. It is in regard to the larger issues of the League of Nations where one is forced to say that the attitude of some members of the American Senate is extremely disappointing. It is just as well to outspoken, for to "beat about the bush" would only result in obscuring one's idea. In cavilling as they have done American Senators have failed to contribute that share of the spirit of compromise to the problems of the day that theirs was the great opportunity to give; they have shown, at the very least, that the war has left them with the old ideas of mistrust and doubt; and they have read into the provisions of the League a spirit and purpose that is foreign to its very intention. Whether wiser counsels will prevail time alone will show, but the so-called reservations that have governed the Senate's acceptance of the League's clauses, cannot fail to have a harmful effect upon the present effort to secure a lasting world-wide peace. The contention of the great self-governing Colonies of the British Empire that they are entitled to a separate voice on the Council of the League is only natural following upon their untainted individual contributions to the common victory. The right of other nations to have distinct and direct action with them, apart from Britain, will be conceded by all thoughtful men, and even now one sees a movement to give effect to the complete separate individuality of the nations concerned. As parts of the British Empire they will always remain by reason of their very birth and constitution, but as independent nations, bound together only by a common sentiment and kinship, they are destined to take their place among those whose counsels will guide the world to a brighter and better state of things.

It is on matters such as these that American foreign policy has been a disappointment. One has usually associated an invigorating freshness with the American school of thought—the composition and history of the nation giving it a freedom of view that the older countries of Europe could scarcely hope for. History can afford more than a few examples of what we mean. Contributing, as she did, in such decisive manner to the victory of right over might, America was favoured with a unique opportunity to contribute in liberal manner to the common effort to rid the world of the menace of future wars. Whatever else may be said, the recent actions of Great Britain and France have proved that, even to the point of leaving their national safety open to challenge, they have proceeded to carry out the fundamental ideas underlying the League of Nations as proof of their sincerity. As Mr. Balfour so recently asserted there is needed the manifestation of a great toleration and trust if there is now to be established that amicable international relationship which the world is so ripe for. In the hands of America there rests the power to decide, and not only for the sake of the greater world but the sake of her own posterity, she needs a broader outlook than that so far revealed.

#### NOTES & COMMENTS.

##### FEELER TALK.

Rooster has not favoured us with any lengthy account of the speeches delivered at the annual dinner of the China Association, just held in London, but from the summary to hand of the Chairman's oration it would appear that the same old platitudes and generalities were indulged in. The listeners were told that there was still grave unrest in China, but while there were reasons for pessimism there was also a more encouraging aspect in the commercial and industrial situation. Words like these remind us of the stump orators who usually assure their hearers, no matter what the topic may be, that whilst things might be better, they might also be worse. That, we suppose, is true of everything, so as a serious contribution to the Far Eastern problem the value of such verbiage is absolutely nil. Its transmission by cable to the uttermost parts of the earth is sheer waste of money, too. If that represents the cream of the speech-making at this particular gathering, then we are sorry that the diners had a good meal spoiled by having to listen to such colourless chatter.

##### HARD FACTS.

But coming to points of fact, it is really true that there is to-day anything unusually encouraging about the commercial and industrial situation in China? The recent Conference of British Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai evidently did not think so, judging by the many complaints that were voiced against trade obstructions and the resolution dealing with piracy and lawlessness in Kwangtung, "resulting in a condition of affairs detrimental to trade generally and the prosperity of South China." It is self-evident that civil unrest in any country is bound to operate against commercial and industrial expansion. Good government and freedom from internal turmoil are the first requisites of sound trading; without the former the latter becomes impossible. Well, we all know in what state China is at present—a country hopelessly divided against itself. The central authority has no control over the Provinces, many of which are in open revolt against the recognised Government of the day. Here in the South, industrial development and ordinary commercial intercourse are constantly being hampered and retarded because of the muddled conditions which prevail in Canton and the ever-changing "political" situation there. How can we possibly hope for the opening up of China and the expansion of trade so long as the deadlock between North and South continues? "Reasons for pessimism!" Yes, indeed. That's about the only sensible observation that the Chairman at this dinner appears to have uttered.

##### THEATRE LATE-COMERS.

There is one thing that we like about the Frawley Company, apart from its all-round excellence. We refer to its belief, which it puts rigorously into practice, of starting its performances strictly to the advertised time. But we fear that the Company cannot have thought much about making allowances for a Hongkong audience, a considerable proportion of which equally believes in arriving late, whether out of sheer indifference or "to be seen of men" we should not care to say. It has been most annoying of late, however, for those who are at the Theatre well "on time" to be subjected to interruptions caused by the late birds. One likes to get a good grip of the play from the very start in order to take an intelligent interest in it, but this is often made utterly impossible by late-comers scrambling into their seats and upsetting everybody occupying reservations anywhere near them. Hongkong folk need to revise their ways in this regard. Circumstances may, of course, occur to make one late occasionally, such as missing a particular train or ferry, but there is a whole host of folk who make it a regular practice to turn up late. If the Theatre doors were barred against them for a complete act, they might then learn to amend their ways and show a little more consideration for other people.

##### A HONOLULU DRINK.

Honolulu—There has been a revival of the native drink, okolehao, a distilled liquor of great potency, which retails for \$2 a quart. Federal officers are arresting vendors of okolehao. A native girl, 12 years old, drank some of the stuff and swam out in a heavy sea and killed a man-eating shark with a jackknife.

#### DAY BY DAY.

KIND WORDS COST NOTHING BUT ARE WORTH MUCH.

To-day is the 65th birthday of Pope Benedict XV.

The Hon. Mr. John Johnstone arrives back in the Colony to-day.

Yesterday's health return shows one fatal case of diphtheria, the victim being a Chinese.

Mr. J.K. Brand, the jockey who scored much success in the Shanghai Races arrived yesterday. He will ride for Mr. Dowling at the St. Andrew's Race Meeting.

Three chair coolies engaged by Mr. John Plummer were this morning fined \$8 on charges of unlawfully absconding themselves from service and of lacking a bearer's licence.

Amongst the passengers who left by the Aki Maru were Senator Burton and Mr. T. Sammons, former U.S. Consul at Shanghai. Mr. N. E. Kent travelled by the same boat.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 5.30 a.m. yesterday:—Typhoon south of Manila, over or near Southern Luzon, moving west.

In an action to-day brought by a Chinese female dress-maker against Miss F. Turner, of 51, Hollywood Road, for the recovery of \$50 due to her on account, the Puisse Judge, Mr. Justice Melbourne, in the Summary Court, gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

The second of the practice dances in connection with the forthcoming St. Andrew's Ball drew a large gathering to the City Hall last evening. The programme comprised two Eight-String Reels, two One-Steps, a Strut, a waltz, a Fox Trot and the Lancers. Tea and refreshments were served and a very happy time was spent.

The Great Brackens scored a great hit at their opening show last night at the Victoria Theatre and fully justified the claims they made as marvellous wire-walkers. Most of their turns are quite original and some of them, and the sounds of applause their work elicited were unstinted. They are a good show, and the programme good value for money. They appear to-night and to-morrow, and also at the matinee this afternoon.

The case proceeded with against Lui Ying at the Criminal Sessions yesterday for entering a ship guard's house at No. 69 Praya East on the 26th September last. The Chief Justice sentenced the accused to five years' hard labour and to receive six strokes of the "cat." The same term of imprisonment with 10 strokes of the "cat" was inflicted on two other Chinese who were tried by the Puisse Judge on a charge of robbery at Tokawan in the New Territories on October 4th.

Captain Basil Taylor, R.N., Marine Magistrate, to-day fined the master of steam launch Hop On \$200 for wilfully neglecting to stop his launch when called on to do so by a Police Officer in the harbour on the 13th instant. For unlawfully failing to ease the engines of his launch to dead slow and pass through the entrance at a speed not exceeding three knots when entering Yau-mai typhoon shelter, and for failing to carry the regulation lights whilst towing in harbour. Captain Taylor fined the master \$200. Mr. M. K. Lo defended.

#### WRECK SOLD.

TAIWAN MARU FETCHES \$400.

This morning the wreck of the s.s. Taiwan Maru with all her gear, appurtenances, etc., as she now lies stranded in the Hainan Straits, was put up to auction by Mr. George Lam-mert, the auctioneer, and was knocked down to Mr. Kong Yung-hing for \$400. Bidding started at \$100 and went up steadily by increases of \$25.

#### ARMED ROBBERY.

TO-DAY'S CASE AT THE SESSIONS.

The November Criminal Sessions were resumed to-day before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice.

Leung In and Tong Ip were indicted on a charge of armed robbery in Victoria, Hongkong, on the 25th October last.

The first accused pleaded not guilty to the first count of stealing a quantity of clothing, but qualified his admission by denying stealing a sum of \$80 mentioned in the charge. He pleaded guilty to the second count of stealing a quantity of jewellery from a Chinese woman.

His Lordship (to the Attorney General)—Do you accept his plea of guilty to No. 1 count?

The Attorney-General: Yes, your Lordship.

The prisoner was then told to stand down while the case was proceeded with against the second accused, who pleaded not guilty.

The following jury were called:—Messrs. E. H. Ray, H. M. da Silva, E. S. Ford, J. H. Rut-tonjee, S. I. Ismail, F. Gomes and C. S. Morrison.

The accused were undefended. The Attorney General (the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.) said the evidence in the case would show that at 3 a.m. on the day in question the robbery took place at No. 8, Yue Lok Lane, in the first floor, some four or five robbers being concerned. The first witness, the complainant Tang Lai Yuen, would say that he was awakened by some one seizing hold of him, and he then saw a man pointing a revolver at him. The stranger demanded from him the whereabouts of his jewellery and clothing, and receiving a reply that they were kept in a shop, threatened to shoot him. One of the robbers came across a box in which the witness' wife kept her jewellery to which they helped themselves.

The robbers then ransacked the house and stole a quantity of clothing from a chest of drawers, and when they were ready to leave they took down a mosquito net and secured the witness and his wife with it. With regard to the first accused who had pleaded guilty to the theft of the clothing, the property was found in Peel Street by a Chinese constable who went there on the 30th October accompanied by Inspector Grant. With regard to the second accused, the evidence of the witnesses of the prosecution, who could not identify the accused, was to some extent circumstantial in regard to the robbery.

The evidence which the jury would have to carefully consider was that of the Chinese constable who would tell them that on the 29th October he made a report to Inspector Grant and later on the same day on information received the second accused was pointed out to him at Stanley Street and arrested. The constable then took him to the Police Station and later went with him to Chung Hing Lane, to a house where he pointed out two rattan baskets in which was part of the stolen clothing. A witness who lived at No. 52, Third Street would say that the two accused came to his house to meet two other men and that he overheard a conversation between them concerning the ways of making money. On the evening of the 24th, the four men came again to the witness house. He asked one of them if they had come to any scheme for making money and received the answer "Yes, from No. 8, Yue Lok Lane."

Evidence was then called. Both accused were sentenced to five years' hard labour. The first prisoner was also ordered to receive ten strokes of the "cat."

The case proceeded with against Lui Ying at the Criminal Sessions yesterday for entering a ship guard's house at No. 69 Praya East on the 26th September last. The Chief Justice sentenced the accused to five years' hard labour and to receive six strokes of the "cat." The same term of imprisonment with 10 strokes of the "cat" was inflicted on two other Chinese who were tried by the Puisse Judge on a charge of robbery at Tokawan in the New Territories on October 4th.

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#### FRAWLEY COMPANY.

"THE FORTUNE-HUNTER."

The resources of the Frawley Company in the way of providing excellent comedies were not exhausted by previous plays, for last night a comedy which was as much a success as its predecessors was played to an audience which might well have been a larger one, considering the excellence of the production. It was a delightful treat that many people missed last night.

As "Nat" Duncan, the penniless fortune-hunter, Mr. Albert Morrison was a continuous source of merriment. A rising young financier (Mr. Rodney Hildebrand) advised Nat that the quickest way to get rich is to marry an heiress, and that the shortest road to her heart is to turn into a smug, saintly church-goer, who never drinks, smokes or even swears. This advice Nat very reluctantly avails himself of. He goes to a sleepy country town, where the virtues which he put on for his new role win for him wide spread attraction, and Dame Gossip does not fail to carry them to the ears of the long-sought heiress herself. All turns out as Nat's friend had foreseen. To his unaccustomed role the versatile Nat soon accommodates himself, and profits greatly there-by, for, after a period of six months, to his dismay he forgets even how to swear! It was, however, a distasteful role for him to adopt, as he subsequently shows by marrying the daughter of a druggist whose circumstances had thrown him in with. As the hen-pecked sheriff of the town, Mr. T. D. Frawley has a role which is no less amusing. The gloomy predictions on the married state which he uttered to the fortune-hunter for the latter's benefit evoked much amusement. To Miss Beatrice Prentice, in the difficult role of the druggist's daughter, great praise is due for her fine emotional acting, which was a testimony to her versatility. Mr. Henry Crosby also has a difficult role to fill as the simple-minded old druggist. His acting was convincing. The other members of the cast also contributed to the success of the play in more or less important roles. Special reference should also be made to Miss Claribel Fontaine in the part of the heiress, which she carried out very charmingly.

TO-NIGHT'S PLAY.

"Three Faces East," the mystery war drama which has been running in New York for nearly a year and a half, is the Frawley offering for to-night. This play, written by Anthony Paul Kelly, had never been presented outside New York before. Mr. Frawley brought it to the Orient, and its production in the Far East is solely due to the actor-producer's enterprise and his intimacy and influence with the author and Broadway producing combination—Cohan and Harris.

The play is an absorbing secret service intricacy; a fascinating battle of wits between the chiefs of the intelligence departments of two nations, and its interest is maintained to the end through the inability of the audience to determine who is the master spy. Suspense is the keynote of the production, providing the forceful element for the chief feminine role, which is played by Miss Vera Doria. Mr. Frawley has a powerful part as chief of the British Intelligence Department.

In order that the thread of the story of "Three Faces East" may be followed satisfactorily, punctuality is highly desirable and the audience is reminded that the curtain will rise for the prologue at 9.15 sharp.

MARIE TEMPEST.

SHOULD BE HERE IN THE SPRING.

It has already been announced in Hongkong that the Colony will soon be having a visit from Miss Marie Tempest together with a big comedy company, and news has come to hand that the party had a most successful tour in South Africa, before proceeding to India. Opening at Bombay, the Company was due to go on to Calcutta and Rangoon, and then to Penang, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Manila, Tokyo, Kobe, and Yokohama, proceeding thence to America, south, west, middle-west and east. The repertoire consists of some fifteen "Tempest" comedies, and the entire Tempest World Tour Company travels with state furnishing and equipment complete to the minutest detail for the whole repertoire. It should not be very late in the spring before the Company finds itself in Hongkong.

In the matter of stage furnishing, a great scheme has been evolved for the Far Eastern tour, which is that the clumsy frame-work scenery has been superseded by scenery painted on draperies, tapestries, chintzes and sacking. According to reports which have reached us the scheme is working with great success, and better effects and truer atmosphere are obtained by this means than was ever possible by the old clumsy "props."

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#### SERIOUS TROUBLE AT FOCHOW.

AMERICANS REPORTED WOUNDED BY JAPANESE.

Yesterday a local vernacular paper, the Tsun Wan Yat Po, issued the following telegram as an Extra—Shanghai, Nov. 18.—The Japanese residents in Fochow (Fukien) killed a certain student surname Ho, and forced their way into the Y.M.C.A. where they shot and wounded two Americans, and killed one and wounded eleven soldiers and policemen. Thirteen Japanese were arrested on the spot, including the Chief of the Japanese Consulate Police.

The Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs (Wong), in compliance with the wish of the Japanese Consulate, has released the arrested Japanese.

The Foreign Consuls at Fochow have summoned an extraordinary meeting for the purpose of discussing the advisability of summoning foreign warships to that port.

On the night of the 16th the students of the Y.M.C.A. were speaking at the On Hop Bridge when one student was killed and two were carried away by the Japanese. The soldiers and police came to the students' rescue. One policeman was, however, shot dead and another student was injured.



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## U. S. POLITIES.

### DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS REVIEWED.

#### SPEECHES AT YESTERDAY'S TIFFIN PARTY.

The American community in Hongkong gathered in force at the Hongkong Hotel yesterday for tiffin when opportunity was given them of meeting Ex Senator Theodore Burton and Consul General Sammons, who had just left Shanghai to take up a post in Melbourne, Australia. Consul General G. Anderson was in the chair and said he was sure they would all appreciate how glad he was to be able to introduce to them some new speakers. No one had any need to be told who Senator Burton of Ohio was and what he had done (Applause).

Senator Burton in the course of a lengthy speech in which he reviewed American domestic and foreign affairs, spoke of the extreme pleasure it gave him to meet some of his own countrymen in different cities of the Orient and no where more than in Hongkong. He recognised that while they were performing their tasks in this part of the globe they had an attachment and supreme loyalty to their own land. In speaking to audiences such as this he always found there was a desire to know what was going on at home. The last few years had been a season of many changes in the United States. Generally speaking he might say the people were ready for changes of policy which were almost revolutionary in their nature. One result of the war was that the United States was in closer relation with the other nations of the world. That was shown when their troops landed at Brest and the residents climbed on the roofs and shouted "The Americans have come to save France and to save the world." It had been cemented on the battlefields of France and Flanders.

The United States had adopted prohibition, which would come into effect next January and which was now practically in effect. Who would have thought twenty, or even five years ago that three quarters of the states of the Union would declare in favour of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. He believed in giving it a fair trial and he felt sure that the American people would never go back to the unrestricted sale of liquor which had prevailed. There was a very fair prospect of prohibition becoming not only legal in many of the states of the Union, but absolutely the law of the land. Dealing with the question of Women's Suffrage, Senator Burton having told an interesting story, said that a few years ago every woman who said that she was in favour of a vote was regarded as being abnormal. There had been an absolute change in that regard. Referring to the difficult problem of the relationship between capital and labour he said he was very optimistic about it. He expected that there would be a larger wage for working men and little by little a larger participation by them, or their representatives, in the responsibilities of the management of industrial concerns. He went on to contrast the small workshops of fifteen or twenty years ago when the employer and his men were in a close relationship with the present day of huge industrial concerns in which by the mere blowing of a whistle thousands and thousands of men came and went. Steam and electricity had come to help the workers, but the employer was inclined to look

upon an employee just as one cog in a great machine, and on the other hand, the worker regarded the employer as just a great accumulator of wealth, which he only doled out as he was compelled to.

The first thing to get was a more intelligent consideration of the facts. They wanted no more faked statistics and a greater share was due to the workmen because of enhanced profits and the increased cost of living. Then again they had to have a moral revival in which there would be a greater recognition by each of the rights of the other. Dealing with some of the demands of labour he insisted that of the coal miners, who asked for six hours work a day, five days a week and a sixty per cent increase in wages. He looked upon that coal strike as one of the most serious domestic disturbances, but it seemed now to be in a fair way to settlement. It went very close to disturbing not only the industrial position of the United States, but the very comfort and life of the people. They had to get a spirit of rejuvenation, throughout their personal relations. He said that there was as much need for the awakening of civic consciousness in the United States as there was in China. There had been a wonderful awakening in the spirit of humanity as evidenced by the Red Cross and the Salvation Army and people were repeatedly asking "Am I my brother's keeper?" The more fortunate were beginning to realise their debt to the less fortunate. Men who were known as hard fisted before the war were now saying that they desired to devote their fortunes to the betterment of others. Whether that was a temporary wave of emotion that would pass over he could not conclusively say, but it was perfectly clear that there was more good will and co-operation and mutual support than ever before. With regard to industrial re-organisation they were beginning to see that they had followed policies that were altogether wrong. They had defied competition, but what they wanted more was co-operation and combination. They had passed laws against the trusts and he had assisted to pass that law, but it was evident that if they were to assume supremacy in the world's industrial life they must do things on a colossal scale. He looked for a very large movement in the way of combination within the next five or ten years. Speaking on the Presidential elections which were to take place next year Senator Burton summed the whole situation up by saying that no one could at present tell what was going to happen. Turning to foreign affairs he said here were one or two things he would like to refer to. There was bound to be a far greater interest taken in the Orient, and within a comparatively short time the Pacific coast and the countries across the Pacific would become more important to America than the countries across the Atlantic. At any rate there would be a greatly enhanced interest in Japan, China, Australia and the Islands of the Pacific. There were great stores of raw material, perhaps not in Japan or China, but further west. Then, the consuming power of those Eastern peoples was going to be of great interest for them, and with four hundred million people in China they could easily realise what an enormous market that meant. They had certain ideas in America on the subject and they wanted to be assured of the

future. They believed in the open door and in equal opportunities of all nations in the Orient. They believed in the maintenance of the political integrity of China and they would insist on that in future. He did not anticipate ever having to go to war over that matter but he thought there was bound to be a good deal of friction among the nations. They valued the friendship in a high degree both of China and Japan and they had an earnest desire to continue that friendship. He had an admiration for the Japanese, and their wonderful revival in the last half of the century had placed them in the front rank of the nations of the world. If a decision in the east was to go according to efficiency Japan would claim it, but he looked for new conditions after this war in which Japan herself would help to assist and promote those nations weaker than herself. The old military ideas of Germany were things of the past. Any country which endeavoured to promote its interests, trade or otherwise, by the mailed fist would receive condemnation by all other nations which would cause it to draw back. He looked to the young statesmen of China and Japan to inaugurate policies more in line with the ideals of justice and of protection for weak nations and certainly the influence of America was going to be exerted in that direction. They believed in an equal chance for all nations. The old ideas of Neitsche and Treichler were things of the past and they believed that if in a country, no matter how small the people be, they received the good-will and nurture of all the other great nations, they believed in the League of Nations although many of his party were against it. He believed in it because he thought it contained the hope of the future. It would mean that the nations would endeavour to live in peace and co-operation without war, as every country before going to war would have to submit the question for arbitration and then could not wage war until three months afterwards. It meant that armaments would be limited and that secret diplomacy, which was one of the worst evils, would be forever wiped out. He believed he could sit down and write a cover as more satisfactory to them as Americans, but they must take into consideration the necessity for compromise on all the great difficulties of the times. He trusted that the Senate would soon ratify the treaty, but the present tendency seemed to be that it would only do so with very serious reservations. In conclusion he reiterated his pleasure of being among them saying he was sure they would always maintain their interest in the motherland. By their experience of living in a foreign land they would gain a broader vision and a larger outlook and whilst promoting their personal concerns they might contribute their part to the new era and the new order of things which was now arising upon the earth. (Applause).

Consul General Anderson said they had listened to an interesting speech concerning the Pacific not only as regards China and Japan but also Australia. Senator Burton has spoken on the League of Nations and he (Mr Anderson) would like to call their attention to what that new relationship in the Pacific meant as regards the League of Nations. They had in the South a strong and virile white people occupying territories exceeding that of the United States. There was in the discussion in the U. S. Senate upon question as to whether they could accept the arrangement that Great Britain should have more votes than the United States upon the chief Council of the League. There was opposition in the Senate to that provision but back of it all there was a very serious question which was hard for them to realise, that being the position of the British Empire. Now, it was not for them to pass judgment on that question, but the least consideration of it brought one to a decision on one point and that was that there would have to be independent diplomatic relations between those self-governing colonies and the other nations of the world. If for example those self-governing nations which belonged to the British Empire were to have a vote in the League of Nations they (Americans) must deal with them more directly. Anyway they were to deal more closely with them than ever before. He thought the Government of the United States had already looked at that fact and had taken action quite recently. The Consulate of the United States in Melbourne had now been raised to a Consulate General of the highest class, and that was an indication of its intention to deal more directly with the Australian Government than before.

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## SHOULD A WIFE SACRIFICE HER HONOUR TO SAVE HER HUSBAND? PANTHEA WAS WILLING TO DO SO BUT

Consul General Sammons was soon to go from Shanghai to Melbourne to fill that new post and he would ask him to say a few words.

Mr Sammons congratulated Hongkong Americans on the way they could "get together" on such occasions as this and said that since he was in the Colony four years ago he noticed a great many improvements, particularly in connection with the roads round the beautiful city and harbour. It seemed to him that Americans had great opportunities in Hongkong and so far as he could see they were taking advantage of them. The world war had brought about readjustments which required readjustments everywhere and they had to be made in harmony with local conditions. He once thought during the war that the League of Nations with its protection for the rights of small nations might be accepted as God's enduring blessing but at the present moment he was not so sanguine. He

was very glad to see that Senator Burton and all other great statesmen of his type not only in America but other countries of the world were striving to bring about peace and contentment. (Applause.) Consul General Anderson briefly voiced the appreciation of those present to the speakers.

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DILWARA 16th Dec. due Bombay about 2nd Jan.FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS via TORRES STRAITS.  
EASTERN 26th Nov. due Sydney about 17th Dec.FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.  
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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHIBUKAWA MARU	20,000	28th Nov. (from Kobe).
KOREA MARU	24,000	2nd Dec.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	12th Dec. (from Yokohama).
TERO MARU	22,000	18th Dec.
NIKKO MARU	22,000	15th Jan.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	3rd Feb.

\* Omitting Shanghai.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ.

BALEAO, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers: Leave Hongkong

SEIYO MARU

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. and the P&amp;O Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings etc. apply to

Telephone Nos. 2374 &amp; 2375. T. DAICO, Manager.

KING'S BUILDING.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

## FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS &amp; HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

Jan. 13th, 1920. Dec. 20th, 1919. Nov. 22nd, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

## JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

## UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sailing

LONDON &amp; ANTWERP

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach  
the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

or to REISS &amp; Co. Canton

Hongkong, 10. Apr. 1917.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

## AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

## BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICES—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

6, Haymarket, S. W.

11, Elbury Street, S. W.

Branches &amp; Agencies—throughout the world.

General Banking and Foreign Exchange.

We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.

American Business a Specialty.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given by the Harbour  
Master at Canton that the Collin-  
son Reach Barrier Light Station  
Fog Warning vis. "During foggy  
or thick weather a bell will be  
struck every 5 seconds" will be  
discontinued till further notice.  
In place thereof, in response to a  
steamer's whistle during fog, four  
strokes on a bell will be sounded  
in quick succession, at intervals  
of about thirty seconds, and con-  
tinued till the steamer has safely  
passed the Light Station.

## NEW CANADIAN LINER.

The C.P.O.S. steamer Empress  
of France, which rendered mag-  
nificent service during the war as  
the flag ship of the North Atlantic  
Cruiser Squadron, has now been  
refitted as a passenger steamer.  
This magnificently appointed  
steamer (formerly known as the  
Alsatian) was built on the Clyde  
by Messrs. Beardmore, and made  
her maiden voyage from Liver-  
pool to Halifax in January, 1914,  
and on the outbreak of war in the  
August of that year was im-  
mediately taken over by the  
Government as an auxiliary  
cruiser. Her transformation from  
warship to palatial passenger  
steamer has now been completed,  
and she will no doubt soon  
establish herself as the largest  
and fastest, as well as the most  
luxuriously furnished steamer in  
the Canadian trade. The Empress  
of France is a quadruple screw  
turbine steamer of 18,500 tons, 20  
knots speed.

## NEW PACIFIC CABLE PROPOSED.

Seattle, October 15.—Business  
men of the Pacific Northwest of  
the United States are working for  
the laying of a new trans-Pacific  
cable along the northern or  
"Great Circle Route." A bill is  
now pending in the United States  
Senate providing for the construc-  
tion of a new cable across the  
Pacific along the route that  
is found after investigation  
to be the most desirable. It  
is the hope of Seattle exporters  
and importers that the Senate  
committee will be convinced that  
the northern route is the most  
feasible. It has been shown to  
the Senate committee that a cable  
laid from Seattle or some point  
on Puget Sound to Yokohama  
would traverse a route of 2,700  
miles shorter than by way of  
San Francisco. Midway and  
Yokohama. By the northern  
route it would be possible to com-  
plete the cable in probably two  
years less time and would cost  
\$20,000,000 less than if laid over  
the southern route out of San  
Francisco. With the immense  
volume of business now being  
transacted across the Pacific and  
the inadequate cable facilities, it  
is the assertion of American  
business men that better com-  
munication facilities must be  
provided at an early date.

## HEAD OF N. Y. K. INTERVIEWED.

Seattle, October 15.—The con-  
struction of boats by the Japanese  
will depend entirely upon the  
final distribution of tonnage by  
the peace conference, said  
Baron Rempel Kondo, industrial  
adviser of the Japanese delega-  
tion to the peace conference  
in Paris and president of the  
Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steamship  
Company. Baron Kondo spent  
almost a week here en route home  
from the peace conference. "If  
there is need for ships we will  
make an effort to do our part in  
the rehabilitation of the world's  
shipping," said the baron. "But  
the time may come when the  
tonnage of the world is so very  
great as to make shipping less  
profitable than it is now and we  
shall wait until we are sure of  
our ground. In so far as the  
development of the Nippon  
Yusen Kaisha is concerned I can  
only state that we will meet the  
needs of the trade. If it is war-  
ranted we will place more boats  
on the Seattle-Japan route as  
we have in the past. I cannot  
see how the United States  
and Japan ever will be  
commercial rivals. The in-  
terests of Japan and this  
country must always be so closely  
intermingled that it would be folly  
to introduce an element of com-  
petition. Within the last year  
the trade between the United  
States and Japan has developed  
extensively. Japan's exports to  
the United States have increased  
19 percent while our imports from  
the United States have increased  
43 percent. That is a condition  
that must exist for many years  
and which if developed along the  
natural lines the depletion of the  
European markets indicate, will  
increase rather than lessen. We  
cannot be supplied with these  
things that we require from  
Europe and it is natural that we  
should turn to the United States  
in our need." Baron Kondo was  
accompanied by his son who has  
just completed a course in  
engineering at McGill University.

## SHIPPING.

## C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sunning	20th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	1st Nov.	22nd Nov. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kwangse	25th Nov. at 9 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst Electric Light and  
Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between  
Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin  
weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze  
and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,  
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via  
Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Nov. 17, 1919.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Agents.

INDO CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang	Thur. 20th Nov. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via Hohowlaksang	Yersang	Fri. 21st Nov. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Yersang	Fri. 21st Nov. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsang	Sat. 22nd Nov. at 11 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat. 22nd Nov. at 11 a.m.
KOBE	Chaksang	Wed. 26th Nov. at 5 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore  
returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasion  
ally calling at Shanghai.All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and  
Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes  
calling at Swatow. Through bills of lading can be obtained and through bills of lading are issued  
to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-  
modation, calling at Swatow. Through bills of lading can be obtained and through bills of lading are issued  
to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong, where  
inducement offered.TORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having no  
date accommodation for passengers.CARGO LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin  
calling at Waltham and Chiao.

For Freight or passage, apply to

Telephone No. 215.

JARDINE MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

General Managers.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

## HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having  
good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and  
Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haiching ... A. H. Stewart ... FRI. 21st Nov. at 1 p.m.

Quinnebaug ... Medina ... WED. 26th Nov. at noon.

Haiching ... J. W. Evans ... FRI. 28th Nov. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near  
Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

THE AUSTRALIAN  
ORIENTAL LINE.

## HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES &amp; AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	23rd Nov.	28th Nov.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensur-  
ing a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and have superior  
accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in  
the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares.  
Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tas-  
manian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36.

Butterfield &amp; Swire.

## AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

## S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE"

Will be despatched for New York via Suez Canal on or about  
1st December.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES &amp; CO.

Agents.

## CPLOS

## SAILINGS

## HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Mojji) Kobe &amp; Yokohama)

FROM HONGKONG, VANCOUVER.

STEAMERS. HONGKONG, VANCOUVER.

Empress of Japan Nov. 19 Dec. 10

Empress of Asia Nov. 27 Dec. 15

Empress of Russia Dec. 25 Jan. 12

Monteagle Jan. 3 Jan. 27

Empress of Japan Jan. 14 Feb. 4

Empress of Asia Jan. 22 Feb. 9

Empress of Japan Mar. 10 Mar. 31

Empress of Russia Mar. 11 Mar. 29

Monteagle Mar. 22 Apr. 15

Empress of Asia Apr. 8 Apr. 26

Empress of Japan May 5 May 25

Empress of Russia May 6 May 24

Monteagle May 29 June 22

Empress of Asia June 3 June 21

Empress of Japan June 30 July 21

Empress of Russia July 1 July 19

Passage Fare to Hongkong to United Kingdom.

1st Cabin (Single) Gold Gold Gold

1st Cabin (Single) \$150.00 \$150.00 \$150.00

1st Cabin (Single) \$150.00 \$150.00 \$150.00

Fares and sailings subject to change without notice.

For rates and other information please apply to

HONGKONG OFFICE.

Telephone 722. Cable address: GACANPAO.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

## OCEAN SERVICES.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" &amp; "COLOMBIA"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

Via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama &amp; Honolulu.

## THE SUNSHINE BELT

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Tuesday, Dec. 2nd.

S.S. "ECUADOR" ... Wednesday, Dec. 31st.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Wednesday, Jan. 28th.

ALSO

The following U.S. Shipping Board vessels:

Steamers: Sails from San Francisco Due to Sail from Hongkong

WEST INSKIP Oct. 25, 1919. Dec. 17, 1919.

WEST CADDON Oct. 30, " Dec. 24, "

WEST CONOB Nov. 1, " Dec. 26, "

WEST VACA Nov. 10, " Jan. 3, 1920.

WEST KADOR Nov. 20, " Jan. 10, "

WEST NERIS Dec. 28, " Feb. 12, "

Cargo accepted on through bills of lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central  
and South American ports.

For further information apply to:

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., Alexandra Building, Chater Road.

TELEPHONE 14. Cable Address "SOLANO."



## SHIPPING.

## O S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.  
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU" ... End of November.  
"AMUR MARU" ... End of Dec. or early Jan.  
CENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Monday, 24th November.  
"SUMATRA MARU" ... Middle of December.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore. "SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 29th November.  
"KASADO MARU" ... Friday, 7th Dec.

SAICOM, BANCK K & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service. "UNNAN MARU" ... Monday, 1st Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"KUNAJIRI MARU" ... Thursday, 11th December.  
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

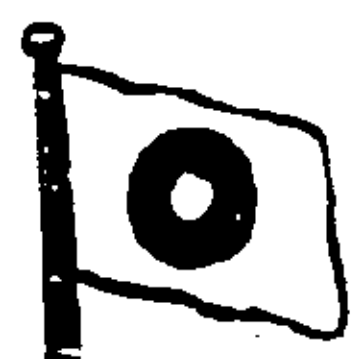
"AFRICA MARU" (Calling at Shanghai) Saturday, 32nd Nov.  
"CANADA MARU" (Calling at Manila) Thursday, 27th Nov.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 23rd Nov.  
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 20th Nov.  
JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—  
Y. YASUDA, Manager,  
Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.



## KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

Branches and Representatives:—

OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOMBAY, PORT SAID, CALCO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAIPEI, HONGKONG, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

## STRUTHERS &amp; DIXON, INC.

OFFICES: San Francisco and Seattle, U.S.A., Hongkong, Shanghai, Manila and Kobe.

Operating the following Far Eastern service for account of the United States Shipping Board.

U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST, JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINES.

## FOR SEATTLE

"ELKHORN" ... 2nd half Nov.  
"ICONIUM" ... 20th Jan.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO

"WEST CAJOOT" ... 1st half Dec.  
Through rates quoted and through B/L's issued to all points in U.S. and Canada.

L. EVERETT, Vice-Pres. E. A. NELSON, Gen. Agent.  
OFFICE:—1ST FLOOR POWELL'S BUILDING, 12 Des Voeux Road.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.  
Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.  
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"ENDICOTT" ... About Nov. 26 "CITY OF SPOKANE" ... Jan. 5  
"ELKTON" ... Nov. 29 "SEATTLE SPIRIT" ... Feb. 1  
"ELDRIDGE" ... About Dec. 10 "WHEATLAND" ... Feb. 15  
"EDMORE" ... Dec. 24

## For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)  
"WARAN" ... About December 19th.  
"WAWALONAI" ... December 29th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.  
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2471 & 2478

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

## SHIPPING.

## THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## VANCOUVER

STEAMER	SAILING DATE
"MELVILLE DOLLAR"	28th November.
"HAROLD DOLLAR"	11th December.
"BESSIE DOLLAR"	15th January.
"MELVILLE DOLLAR"	5th February.
"HAROLD DOLLAR"	15th March.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

"WEST IRA"	30th November.
"WEST HEPBURN"	5th December.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

## FOR NEW YORK VIA CUBA.

"M. S. DOLLAR"	5th December.
"GRACE DOLLAR"	15th January.

For particulars for freight apply to—

## THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING.  
THIRD FLOOR

TEL. 795.

792.

Lloyd Triestino

## S.S. "NIPPON"

For Singapore, Colombo, Port Said and Trieste.  
hence about 20th November.

## S.S. PERSIA. S.S. AFRICA.

For freight or passage apply to

## DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD.

Agents.

## NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

## "BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd. & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AND

## AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

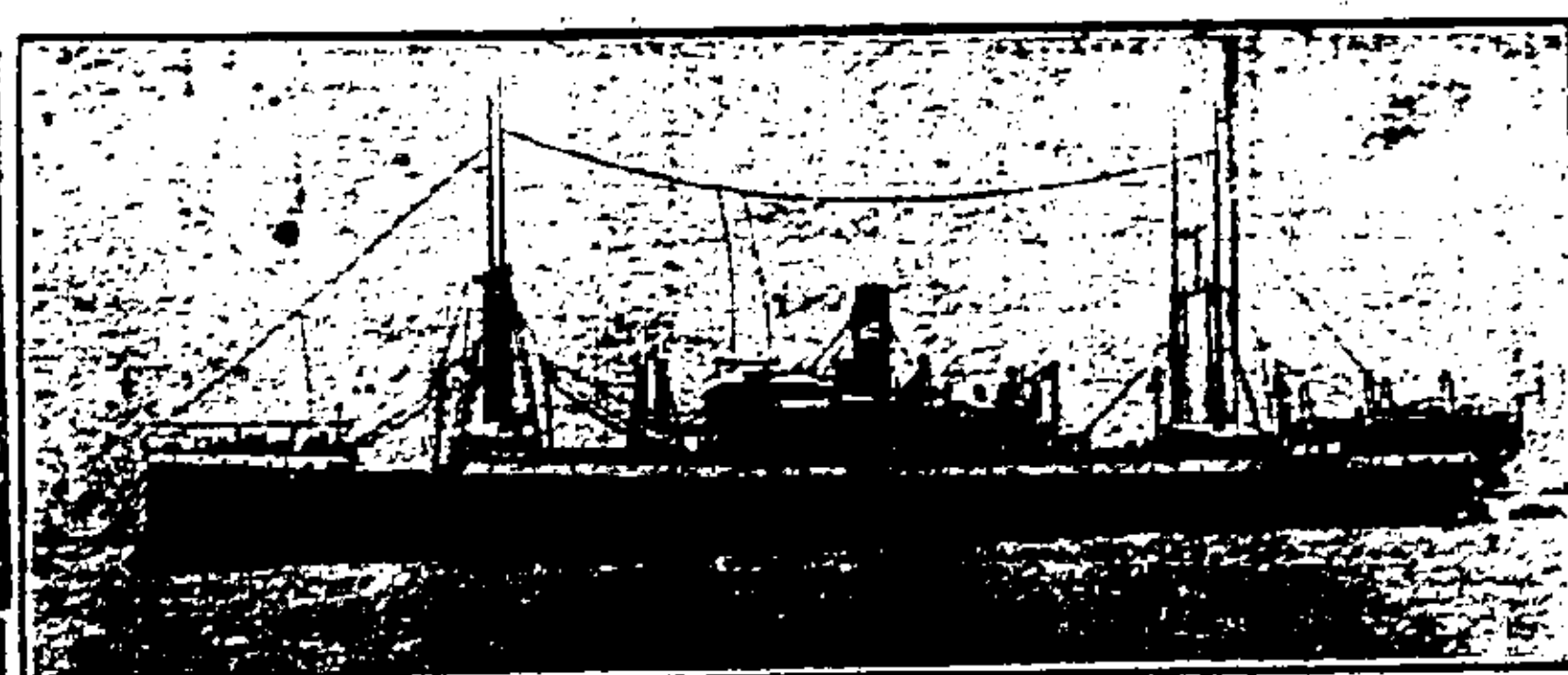
"City of Newcastle"	via Suez	23rd Nov.
"Eurylochus"	via Panama	30th Nov.
"Knight Templar"	via Panama	23rd Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.  
HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO CANTON.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between  
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjisalak	Java	In port	19th Nov.	Batavia via Singapore
Tjilmanoeck	Java	21st Nov.	28th Nov.	Singapore
Tjikini	Japan	9th Dec.	10th Dec.	Shanghai

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING  
JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN  
NETHERLANDS INDIA, MANILA,  
HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overseas Land Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.  
York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

## SHIPPING.

## THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

## S. S. "WYTHEVILLE"

Will be despatched for  
NEW YORK

via Suez  
Late November

For freight space and particulars apply to

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones  
2477 & 2478

AGENTS.

5th floor  
Hotel Mansions.

## For New York

## AMERICAN ASIATIC S. S. CO.

## S. S. "ARABIAN PRINCE"

will be despatched for New York via Panama Canal about  
end of December.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

## SHEWAN TOMES &amp; CO.

Agents.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

## THE STEAMSHIP:

## "VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 17th Dec. at 3 p.m. to—

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF  
STEAMERS.

The N. K. K. s.s. KITANO M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 18th Oct. and is expected here on the 24th Nov.

The N. Y. K. s.s. INABA M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 1st Nov. and is expected here on the 10th Dec.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA arrived at Yokohama on noon, 8th Nov. and is due at Vancouver on 17th Nov.

The P. & O. s.s. NOVARA left Singapore for this Port on the 13th instant at 8 a.m. and is due here on the 19th instant at about noon.

The P. M. s.s. WEST SEQUANA sailed from Shanghai in Saturday morning, the 8th inst. and the COLOMBIA from Shanghai on Saturday afternoon, the 8th inst.

The Y. N. K. s.s. ASIA MARU (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Singapore on the 12th Nov. and is expected here on the 1st Dec.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AKI MARU (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 14th Nov. and is expected here on the 18th Nov.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA arrived at Shanghai on 17th Nov. 7 p.m. leaves there 18th Nov. 4 a.m. and is due at Manila on 20th Nov. 4 p.m.

The s.s. METHVEN arrived at Nagasaki on 17th Nov. left there 18th Nov. 7 a.m. and is due at Shanghai on 20th Nov. 9 p.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NAGATO M. (Calcutta Line) left Kobe for this port via Osaka and Moji on the 16th Nov. and is expected here on the 25th Nov.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TANGO M. (Australian Line) left Manila for this port on the 18th Nov. and is expected here on the 20th Nov.

## VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPE, U.S.A. ETC.

E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	Nov. 19
Aki M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 19
Tatsumo M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 19
Africa M.	O. S. K.	Nov. 21
China	C. M.	Nov. 21
Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 21
C. of Newcastle B. L.		Nov. 21
Seattle M.	O. S. K.	Nov. 24
Tokwa M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 26
Endicott	A. L.	Nov. 26
Eastern	P. & O.	Nov. 26
E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	Nov. 27
Canada M.	O. S. K.	Nov. 27
Melville	R. D. Co.	Nov. 28
Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 28
Siberia M.	T. K. K.	Nov. 28
Melville D.	R. D. Co.	Nov. 28
Changsha	B. & S.	Nov. 28
Elkton	A. L.	Nov. 29
Eurylochus	B. L.	Nov. 30
West Ira	R. D. Co.	Nov. 30
West Cajoot S. & D.	1st half Nov.	
Alps M.	O. S. K.	E. of Nov.
Nippon	D. & O. E. of Nov.	
Elkhorn	S. & D. 2nd half Nov.	
Venezuela	P. M. S.	Dec. 2
Korea M.	T. K. K.	Dec. 2
Tsushima M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 4
West Heppburn	R. D. Co.	Dec. 5
M. S. Dollar	R. D. Co.	Dec. 5
Melville D.	R. D. Co.	Dec. 7
Nippon M.	T. K. K.	Dec. 8
Eldridge	A. L.	Dec. 10
Harold D.	R. D. Co.	Dec. 11
Nishinaba	A. L.	Dec. 11
Kunajiri M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 11
Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 12
Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 13
Montague	A. L.	Dec. 15
West Inship	P. M. Co.	Dec. 17
Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	Dec. 18
Waban	A. L.	Dec. 19
Montague	C. P. O. S.	Dec. 19
Crevecoeur	A. L.	Dec. 20
Nile	C. M.	Dec. 20
Knight Templar	B. L.	Dec. 23
Edmore	A. L.	Dec. 24
Tango M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 24
West Caddoa	P. M. Co.	Dec. 24
West Conob	P. M. Co.	Dec. 26
Wawalon	A. L.	Dec. 29
Durban M.	N. Y. K. M. of Dec.	
Sumatra M.	O. S. K. M. of Dec.	
Amur M.	O. S. K. E. of Dec.	
West Vega	P. M. Co.	Jan. 3
Grace D.	R. D. Co.	Jan. 15
Iconium	A. L.	Jan. 20
Penang M.	N. Y. K.	B. of Jan.
Persia M.	T. K. K.	Feb. 3

## JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Taming	B. & S.	Nov. 18
Luchow	B. & S.	Nov. 18
Shantung	B. & S.	Nov. 18
Hangsang	J. M. Co.	Nov. 19
Tjisalak	J. C. J. L.	Nov. 19
Novara	P. & O.	Nov. 20
Saigon M.	O. S. K.	Nov. 20
Sosho M.	O. S. K.	Nov. 20
Sunning	B. & S.	Nov. 20
Fooksang	J. M. Co.	Nov. 20
Haiching	D. L. Co.	Nov. 21
Tango M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 21
Loksang	J. M. Co.	Nov. 21
Chipshing	J. M. Co.	Nov. 22
Hinsang	J. M. Co.	Nov. 22
Tango M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 22
Teau	B. & S.	Nov. 22
Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	Nov. 23
Nagato M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 25
Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 25
Kwangse	B. & S.	Nov. 25
Chaksang	J. M. Co.	Nov. 25
Quinnabau	D. L. Co.	Nov. 26
Tama M.	N. Y. K.	Nov. 27
Haiching	D. L. Co.	Nov. 28
Titaroom	J. C. J. L.	Nov. 28
Saigon M.	O. S. K.	Nov. 29
Unnan M.	O. S. K.	Dec. 1
Shinyo M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 2
Asia M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 2
Muroran M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 4
Kunajiri M.	O. S. K.	Dec. 5
Kasado M.	O. S. K.	Dec. 7
Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	Dec. 10
Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 11
Dilwara	P. & O.	Dec. 16
Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	Dec. 20

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

C. des Used At: A.B. Fifth Edition: Engineering, First and Second Edition: Western Union and Watling.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

## ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

[All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

] Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.,

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH	BREADTH	DEPTH	SLIPWAY	CRANE
1. DOCK	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'
2. DOCK	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'
3. DOCK	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'
4. DOCK	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'
5. DOCK	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'
6. DOCK	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'
7. DOCK	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'
8. DOCK	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'
9. DOCK	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'
10. DOCK	100'	20'	10'	10'	10'

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

Telephone No. 24, Hongkong.



## NATIONALISED RAILWAYS.

## POINTS DISCUSSED.

Mr. Walter Meakin wrote to the Daily Chronicle after the railway strike:

Would the strike have occurred if the railways had been nationalised? That is a question which many people are asking to-day. It is one but an incurable dogmatist would presume to give a positive answer one way or the other: but it is possible, by a careful and impartial examination of the available facts, to arrive at a general conclusion that the risk of a sudden paralysing stoppage like that of Sept. 27 would have been enormously lessened if the railways had been nationalised on rational, anti-bureaucratic principles.

One must be sure, of course, what is meant by nationalisation. Some of those who oppose national ownership under any circumstances have not scrupled to exploit the strike and its consequences for the purpose of prejudicing the public mind on the question. The railways, they say, are really nationalised now; and they call on the nation to behold the first fruits of a mad policy. Talk of this kind is foolish nonsense. The railways are no more nationalised than the engineering industry was when it was subjected to the control of the Ministry of Munitions during the war.

An illuminating comment was made by the general manager of one of the most important companies, who gave evidence on pooling of waggons and other matters before the Coal Commission. "My chief concern," he said, in effect, "is for my shareholders." The significance of this manager's outlook, in relation to the strike, can only be appreciated fully when the whole of this year's negotiations on wages and conditions are carefully studied. The outstanding fact which emerges is that Government control, as it has been exercised on the industrial side of the railway service, so far from conferring the benefits which may be expected from nationalisation, has allied the evils of bureaucratic power to the defects of a private profit-making administration of a vital national service.

The Railway Executive Committee, which consisted of the general managers of the principal companies, working with official experts, simply concentrated in one authority the mediaeval spirit and conception of industry which still survived to a greater or lesser extent in the boardroom of nearly every railway company. If the full history of the negotiations is ever told it will be found that the growth of an intractable temper among the railwaymen was chiefly attributable to a constant combat between the men's leaders and this reactionary spirit.

What, on the other hand, would have happened under nationalisation? I am assuming that the old notion of State control by officials has gone by the board, and that from among the various "joint control" schemes one could be evolved which would bring the management, the workers, and the community into a real partnership, established to promote national interests. Under a scheme of this kind there would be a central governing body, dissociated from the Government and from politics, working in conjunction with district administrative councils, and on all these bodies the workers would have adequate representation.

To begin with, the fact that the men had at last achieved a substantial measure of partnership and control in their own industry could quickly tend to eradicate the harsh feelings which have been left as a heritage from the bitter struggle to secure recognition of trade unionism on the railways, and an improvement of the inalienable wage standard of the pre-war year. This eradication would in itself be a tremendous gain. Then

the cumulative effect of a host of local grievances in accentuating widespread irritation springing from larger causes must not be overlooked. The prompt discussion and settlement of these grievances in the local joint councils, whose influence would soon have a marked effect in discouraging the petty tyranny of some subordinate officials, would remove a constant source of potential danger to industrial peace.

The experience of the past shows that usually a national movement for improved conditions on the railways grows up as a result of discussions in the union branches and district committees. When, therefore, new wages and conditions demands began to take shape in the railway centres they would naturally be discussed in a friendly spirit by the district joint councils. If the demands were extreme, the difficulties in the way of full concession would be pointed out by the managerial representatives, and their arguments would be considered and weighed by the representatives of the workers and the community. In turn the men's leaders, being fully informed of all the financial and other circumstances of the industry, would state the facts to their men, and from the outset the nationalisation machinery would almost compel enlightened and moderating discussion. When the demands at last assumed national form, and were submitted to the central joint governing body for decision, the danger that the men's leaders would find themselves driven by the pressure of a hostile and irritated rank and file would be far less than it is under existing conditions. Above all, it would be impossible for the temper of the negotiating union executive to be heated and hardened by the conviction that one powerful and masterful man, possessing extraordinary bureaucratic authority, was determined to thwart their movement. They would not have been irritated and angered by the delays and undecisive opposition of a body of managers, also endowed with something like autocratic powers. Finally the Government itself would not be an actual party to the dispute in the event of failure to secure agreement, and as a court of appeal its influence would be much stronger and more impartial than it could be under the circumstances of last week.

Those who profess to believe that the railway movement for better economic condition is the outcome of Bolshevist propaganda will possibly scoff at the suggestion that a nationalised railway service would, with joint control by the workers secured, be a peaceful service industrially. At any rate, the restraint shown by their leaders to limit the conflict, and the statesmanship of the Mediation Committee, support the contention that the trade union movement has a large fund of wisdom and good sense, and that if free play is given to conciliatory methods and reasoned argument, men who could justly regard themselves not merely as hired workers, but as partners and controllers, would exhaust all other possibilities before plunging into a national conflict.

A FILM OF THE FAR EAST. The widening scope of cinematograph enterprise is strikingly evidenced by the presence in Shanghai of a company of 30 artists who are travelling Japan, China and India for the purpose of producing special scenes which will go to complete a Universal Film Company "million dollar picture" under the title of "The Lotus Petal." Scenes have already been done in Japan, and on the river in Shanghai, and the players are proceeding to Peking and later to Uru, at which latter place preparation will be made for the production of incidents in the story which have the Gobi Desert for their situation. Further scenes are to be produced in India.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## VICTORIA THEATRE

TO-DAY &amp; TO-MORROW

November, 19th &amp; 20th.

Very Special Engagement

of

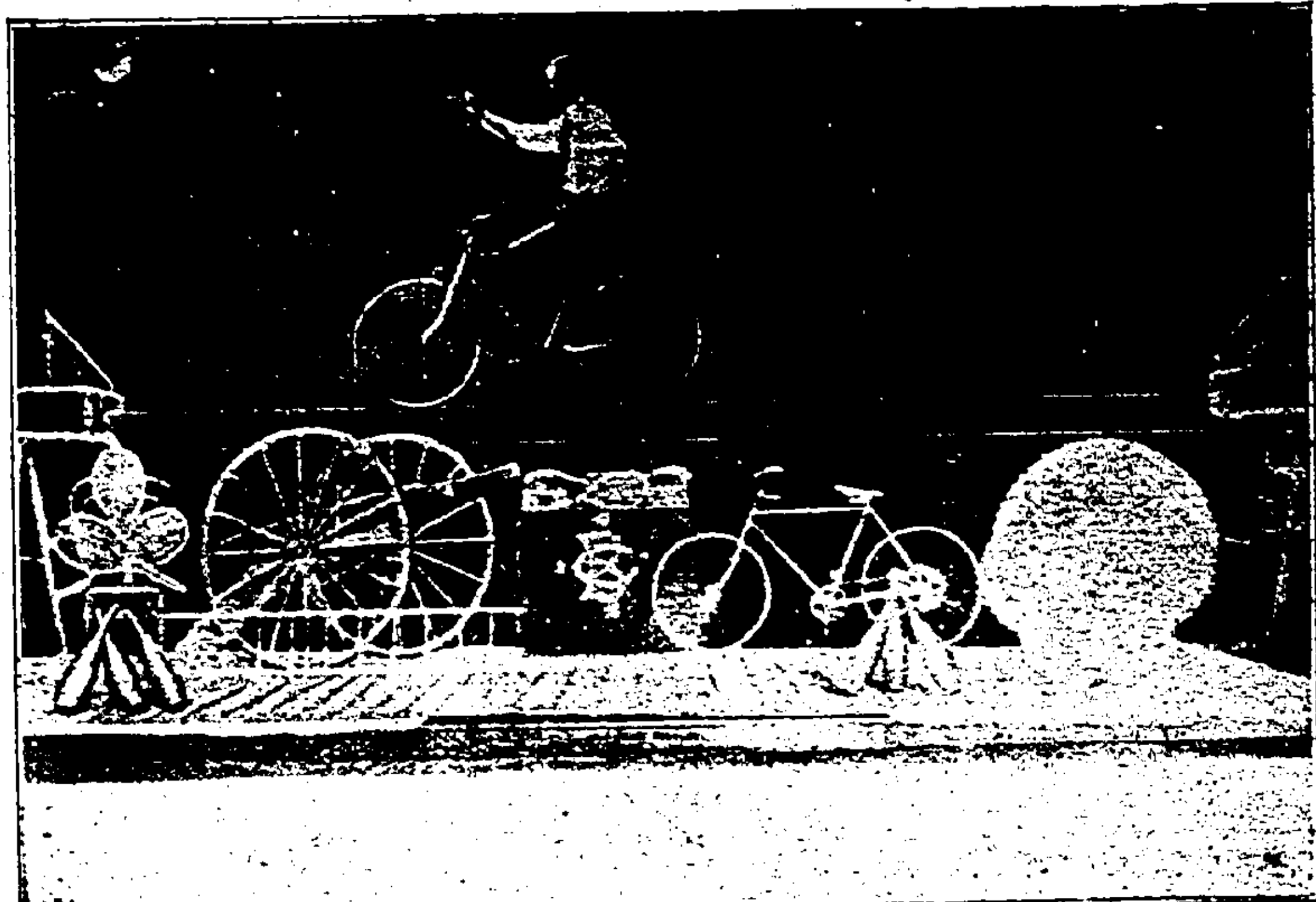
## THE GREAT BRACKENS

Second Tour of the World.

Don't miss the great rope walk from the stage over the heads of the audience to the Balcony and back.

Acknowledged by the Press and Public as the greatest Artists in their line of work touring the World at the present day.

A TRULY MARVELLOUS PERFORMANCE.



ALSO EPISODES 5 &amp; 6 OF

## "THE TIGER'S TRAIL."

## NOTICE.

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

## HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE.

A practice shoot for possible and probable members of the Hongkong Defence Corps team will take place at King's Park Range on Sunday, 23rd instant commencing at 2.30 p.m.

Arrangements will be made for assistance and instruction to be given on the Range to anyone requiring same. Members of the Corps possessing aperture sights are invited to bring them.

Ammunition should be purchased at Headquarters not later than 1 p.m. on Saturday, 22nd instant.

G. E. STEWART.

Captain  
Adjutant, H. K. Defence Corps.  
Hongkong, 19th Nov. 1919.

## NOTICE.

## KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

"At Home Day."

The Annual "At Home Day" and presentation of prizes will be held on Saturday, 22nd November, 1919 at 3.30 p.m. when the Members will be "At Home" to their friends.

D. S. COOPER,

Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 17th Nov. 1919.

## NOTICE.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD  
MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.

Members are informed that a combined meeting of the China Coast Officers' Guild and Marine Engineers' Guild of China will be held at the Guild offices, 10 Des Voeux Road, on Friday, November 21st at 5 p.m. sharp.

Members of both Guilds employed in ships other than the China Navigation Co., Indo-China S.N. Co. and China Merchants S.N. Co. are particularly requested to attend.

## NOTICE.

## THE EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY LTD.

We have been appointed Agents and have now taken over charge of the affairs of The Eastern & Australian Steamship Company Ltd. at this port.

For full particulars, Passage, Freight etc. apply—

## MACKINNON MACKENZIE &amp; COMPANY.

Agents.  
22, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong.

## NOTICE.

## MOTOR SCHOONER "WERGELAND."

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the above Schooner as she lies in damaged condition in Shimonoseki Harbour. For particulars apply to Murio Shokwai, Shimonoseki.

## NOTICE.

## ST. GEORGES BALL.

January 6th, 1920.

Members of the Society of St. George Hongkong will shortly receive notices concerning the above.

Being the first Ball given by the Society since being reformed applications from Englishmen who are not yet members will be considered by the Committee.

Applications for Tickets should be sent in not later than December 6th, 1919.

By Order,  
JOHN BENTLEY,  
Hon. Secretary,  
St. George Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

## NOTICE.

## MARINE ENGINEERS GUILD OF CHINA.

Having been appointed Branch Secretary, I shall be pleased to see members at this Office from 2 to 5 daily, Saturday excepted.  
W. J. STOKES,  
Branch Secretary,  
Des Voeux Road.

## NOTICE.

All persons with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. F. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. C. WOLFE,

C. S. P.

Hongkong, 5th September 1919.

## NOTICE.

## REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

In order to enable the contractors to complete the work in connection with the above hotel at the earliest possible date without interruption, and in order to avoid all possibility of damage to the flooring, tiles, paint work, etc. The public are requested to kindly abstain from visiting the Hotel as on and from this date until its completion and formal opening of which due notice will be given by advertisement in the local newspapers.

The Management of the Hotel feel sure that they may rely upon the ready co-operation of the public in the foregoing regard.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1919.

For the

HONGKONG HOTEL Co., Ltd.

Proprietors of the

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager.

## WISEMAN LTD.

## TEA DANCE

THURSDAY

Nov. 20th.

DANCE TICKETS

50 cents each.

D. M. COODALL

Manager.

## THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road Ctl.

Hawker Branch: Paofof Building.

FOR THE YEAR TO COME

Prudence is important in all things. This applies to your own finances. The best way of providing for the future, freely, is by

OPENING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

WITH US.

SYSTEMATICALLY it will grow to THOUSANDS.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

TEA DANCES WILL BE HELD ON THE FOLLOWING DAYS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, FROM 4.30 TO 7 P.M.—

TUESDAY, 4TH FRIDAY, 7TH MONDAY, 10TH FRIDAY, 14TH MONDAY, 17TH FRIDAY, 21ST MONDAY, 24TH THURSDAY, 27TH

ADMISSION TO DANCE ROOM EACH DAY \$2.00 PER HEAD, INCLUDING TEA.

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—

Capt. Scott Swire, from Shanghai.

Sunningcheung, Connaught Road, from Shanghai.

Chunggaunting, Kwangyuen Steam Ship Co. Ltd. from Shanghai.

Mookoo, from Amoy.

Tungcheong, from Taipei.

Tanweien, from Amoy.

Namwo, from Amoy.

Kwangtungching, from Shanghai.

Rev. Hine Kin, Hotel Edward, from Shanghai.

Tangky, from Taipei.

Tsunodakao, Passenger Tjili-wong, Care Java Lijn, from Osaka.

Lewyuenshing, from Kobe.

Vena, 600 Kaibotogai, from Nakasaki.

Harthing, General Delivery, from Shanghai.

T. KRING.

Superintendent,

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1919.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA &amp; CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong—

Ambrosia, from Paris.

Bostonhus, from London P.O.

Cooke, Vanity Fair c/o Moutrie, from Melbourne.

Fortuna, from Vancouver.

Henry Daniels, (2) American Consulate &amp; c/o Fung 128, Des Voeux Road, from Clintonville, Wis.

Holst, Hongkong Hotel, from Manila.

Humil, from Shanghai.

Larsong Company, from Manila.

Ollenburg, Canton B. from Urdingenndrrh.

Parosia, from Vancouver.

Perolesco (2), from London.

D. de H. FARRANT, Superintendent,

Hongkong, Nov. 13, 1919.

## WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on November 1, 1919.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATERWORKS LEVEL.

System	1st Below	2nd Below	3rd Below	4th Below	5th Below	6th Below	7th Below	8th Below	9th Below	10th Below	11th Below	12th Below	13th Below	14th Below	15th Below	16th Below	17th Below	18th Below	19th Below	20th Below	21st Below	22nd Below	23rd Below	24th Below	25th Below	26th Below	27th Below	28th Below	29th Below	30th Below	31st Below	32nd Below	33rd Below	34th Below	35th Below	36th Below	37th Below	38th Below	39th Below	40th Below	41st Below	42nd Below	43rd Below	44th Below	45th Below	46th Below	47th Below	48th Below	49th Below	50th Below	51st Below	52nd Below	53rd Below	54th Below	55th Below	56th Below	57th Below	58th Below	59th Below	60th Below	61st Below	62nd Below	63rd Below	64th Below	65th Below	66th Below	67th Below	68th Below	69th Below	70th Below	71st Below	72nd Below	73rd Below	74th Below	75th Below	76th Below	77th Below	78th Below	79th Below	80th Below	81st Below	82nd Below	83rd Below	84th Below	85th Below	86th Below	87th Below	88th Below	89th Below	90th Below	91st Below	92nd Below	93rd Below	94th Below	95th Below	96th Below	97th Below	98th Below	99th Below	100th Below	101st Below	102nd Below	103rd Below	104th Below	105th Below	106th Below	107th Below	108th Below	109th Below	110th Below	111th Below	112th Below	113th Below	114th Below	115th Below	116th Below	117th Below	118th Below	119th Below	120th Below	121st Below	122nd Below	123rd Below	124th Below	125th Below	126th Below	127th Below	128th Below	129th Below	130th Below	131st Below	132nd Below	133rd Below	134th Below	135th Below	136th Below	137th Below	138th Below	139th Below	140th Below	141st Below	142nd Below	143rd Below	144th Below	145th Below	146th Below	147th Below	148th Below	149th Below	150th Below	151st Below	152nd Below	153rd Below	154th Below	155th Below	156th Below	157th Below	158th Below	159th Below	160th Below	161st Below	162nd Below	163rd Below	164th Below	165th Below	166th Below	167th Below	168th Below	169th Below	170th Below	171st Below	172nd Below	173rd Below	174th Below	175th Below	176th Below	177th Below	178th Below	179th Below	180th Below	181st Below	182nd Below	183rd Below	184th Below	185th Below	186th Below	187th Below	188th Below	189th Below	190th Below	191st Below	192nd Below	193rd Below	194th Below	195th Below	196th Below	197th Below	198th Below	199th Below	200th Below	201st Below	202nd Below	203rd Below	204th Below	205th Below	206th Below	207th Below	208th Below	209th Below	210th Below	211st Below	212nd Below	213rd Below	214th Below	215th Below	216th Below	217th Below	218th Below	219th Below	220th Below	221st Below	222nd Below	223rd Below	224th Below	225th Below	226th Below	227th Below	228th Below	229th Below	230th Below	231st Below	232nd Below	233rd Below	234th Below	235th Below	236th Below	237th Below	238th Below	239th Below	240th Below	241st Below	242nd Below	243rd Below	244th Below	245th Below	246th Below	247th Below	248th Below	249th Below	250th Below	251st Below	252nd Below	253rd Below	254th Below	255th Below	256th Below	257th Below	258th 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# HER PAGE



## DINNER GOWN OF PERSIAN DESIGN.



The elaborate and unique dinner gown here shown is of Persian inspiration and only a full woman with the exquisitely slender lines could achieve distinction in this model.

It is of heavy satin and clinging chiffon. The designer of this gorgeous gown chose a chiffon of apricot hue. In combination with lustrous deep cream satin, which, in turn, is outlined with pearls, light stones and jet.

The beading tassels and other trimmings are fashioned of pearls, topaz stones and jet, while the earrings and comb, which are an integral part of the costume, are of real amber. The slender slippers with their accented toes are also beaded with jewels.

## What Paris Offers.

In spite of all that the couturiers say, in spite, too, of all their efforts and the charm of their new models, there will be great resistance on the part of the Parisienne with regard to the wider skirt. Never has one seen such plainness of models, such narrowness of skirt, such simplicity of design, as one now sees worn by Parisiennes in all those places of fashion where they are now foregathering.

Three metres of material are amply sufficient to make the smartest of robes. Such models are eminently suited to the times, in which prices have risen to so alarming an extent. The price of one yard of silk or woollen material is at present higher than formerly paid for the stuff of an entire costume! Sixty francs a metre for plain serge or gabardine is quite an ordinary figure. No wonder that the practical Frenchwoman will make a strong stand to retain the present fashions, which require the minimum amount of material.

Any extravagancies are frankly confined to the new fashions for evening dress. The bunched hip effect is here allowed to turn into a real crinoline, but the result is so fascinating that not the sternest critic could deny it. Always the impression of the crinoline is given by means of tulle bunched at the hips over the foundation, and then allowed to float away in the daintiest manner imaginable.

Trains are to be worn, but they are not essential. As far as sleeves are concerned, one can indulge in full length or none at all, according to fancy. The same thing applies to the neck. The dress can be as high as the base of the throat, or of medium lowness, backless, or almost non-existent back and front.

Vivid colourings, such as flame colour, jade, cerise, and brocade, are the rule for young people, and most have floating draperies of tulle, which are allowed to hang

Shoulder straps of beads are also a noticeable feature of evening gowns when only tulle sleeves are worn.

### THE "FRAMING" EFFECT.

For large hats, the winter models are all to be short-brimmed in the back and in the front and very wide-brimmed at the sides. The brims also tend to droop over each ear, thus forming a beaming frame for the face.

Wide toques are to be worn largely again this winter, and the same effect of framing the upper part of the wearer's face is sought after. One great modiste offers a toque of close feathers that form themselves into large flat rosettes reaching down well over the ears like ear-caps; another shows a small mushroom shape that is covered with long ostrich feathers, the ends of which droop down well into the neck of the wearer; another goes so far as to allow the feathers to be so long that their ends form a sort of short boa encircling the entire neck.

In spite of the modistes' effort last winter to reintroduce the high crown, the Parisienne vetoed any new innovation and insisted upon the low crown. This season it is to be lower than ever, and usually, when of velvet or satin, is very full and draped. But in the winter, when she wears a high fur collar, and the straight, high fur collar will be more than ever popular this coming season, the Parisienne will wear little except her favourite large white toque of fur, of velvet, of panne, of satin, of duvetyne, or of narrow ribbon or fancy passementerie. The toque has become one of the staple articles of her winter-time attire.

Langvin shows a charming type of toque which will certainly be popular, of white duvetyne made Russian fashion, with two narrow pipings of black patent leather outlining the characteristic Russian bandeau, while in the centre is placed a large bright motif of cut jet.

## MY NOTEBOOK.

### ON KOWLOON CHILDREN.

A lady who lives in one of the modern flats in Kowloon complains that there is nowhere for children to play unless they are allowed to run about the streets with whom, and where the Amah pleases. She is only one of many with real cause for grievance. The flats in Kowloon—there are many of them, and they are not inexpensive—are all without gardens and there is not even a public garden reserved for the use of these little European children. Consequently, they learn smatterings of any tongue but their own. If the parents of the young mothers in Hongkong could see their grand-children in Kowloon and the lower levels, they would be horrified, and it certainly is time something was done for them.

It is really a pity that the supposed playground in Chatham Road cannot be improved and kept for European children only. At present it is used mostly as a resting place for coolies, and such being the case the use for which it was originally intended is never made of it. Of course, a similar use is mostly made of our beautiful Botanical Gardens, but then they are not placed in the neighbourhood of hundreds of little European children.

Nearly all the houses on the Peak have private gardens and even if this were not the case the Peak is reserved and the kiddies there meet only children of their own nationality. Then again Peak Roads are mostly impassable to traffic, while it is the reverse in Kowloon. The wonder is there are not numerous accidents, especially now that the new Castle Peak Road is opened and the number of motorists has greatly increased. At Home every town and suburb has its Park. Hongkong has its unused, inconveniently-placed Botanical Gardens while Kowloon Streets are full of children with no place for them to run about in safety.

It must be nothing but ignorance on the part of the authorities of the size of the European population of Kowloon that keeps it lagging behind in so many necessities of life. I do not want to bring forth the old cry of racial discrimination such as any reservation scheme always does, but this is a British Colony and has been developed by Britishers. Such being the case, it behoves us to look after the needs of the younger generation of our own nationals.

The so-called playground, one would think, could easily be improved and then reserved for the children's use. Mothers could then instruct their Amahs where to take the children and then make a few visits to see they were there.

One wonders why someone does not commence a private school for young children in Kowloon. Such a school is really needed and, if started, would not lack support, I am sure. Many parents prefer more individual attention for their children, especially whilst young, than is possible at a large school, however good the general tuition may be. Parents of many of the young children who are at present running about the streets, receiving no education whatever, would support a privately managed school.

This type of school would not require a fully-certificated mistress. All that is needed would be for some lady with a love for children to come forward and establish such a school, teaching the children the rudiments of education and, above all, imparting to those under her charge those little points of good manners which distinguish the properly trained child.

SACHA.

## THREADED VELVET.

### FASCINATING WORK FOR CLEVER FINGERS.

A set of underwear in the trousseau of an autumn bride was of crepe de chine, threaded in simple designs with bebe black ribbon velvet. This proved a charming mode of decoration, and gives one of the smartest variations of the popular black and white effect.

All kinds of motifs can be worked on outline by this quick and easy method, together with a great variety of borders, the principal labour for the needle woman is the buttonholing of the tiny eyelid holes, but with practice these are soon made. The lines of patterns should be drawn on the material and the holes marked with cross lines in pencil. They should then be cut by making a slit with a sharp pair of scissors, but great care should be taken to make them just the right size, neither too big nor too little. The raw edge should be sewn around once, then buttonholed very neatly in silk. The velvet should be run in and pulled gently so that it lies exactly even with the surface of the material. Where two ends of velvet meet they should be fixed with a stitch, but lightly, in order that it may be easy to remove when the garment is washed.

It is important to make patterns which it is easy to outline in running, so that there may be as little as possible crossing of the velvet on the wrong side. If needed, a few embroidery stitches may be added to emphasise certain of the finer points. This method of decoration is used with effective results on blouses of heavy silk, or it looks well as a bordering to a wide collar.

Though so attractive in black and white, of course, it is not necessary to keep to this severe contrast. Colours carefully chosen look just as well. A circular motif would look very smart worked on a very warm shade of brown on a blouse of a much paler tint.

## NEW MODE.



The mode of the new autumn season demands severe plainness—very difficult to achieve, but well done in this smart model of brown gabardine. The novel touch is the row of buttons down each sleeve from shoulder to flaring cuff. The full tunic is very effectively trimmed in broad black silk braid, with braid finished pockets.

## BOWLS FOR WOMEN.

### A FIGURE-IMPROVER FOR THE MIDDLE-AGED.

Though bowls is quite an ancient game—for it was probably played even before Elizabethan times—it is only within recent years that women have taken up the game. Fifteen years ago in Manchester and Liverpool women began to play a good deal, and now in the north women players are quite numerous, but in the south of England until seven years ago bowls was played by men only. Even now in many clubs membership is refused to a woman. At a famous club in Kent, with a membership of 200 men, there is only one lady player and she was admitted simply because, her husband being a member, she stood up for "women's rights" and insisted on joining. She plays a good game, does not get in the way of others playing, and so most of the men do not resent her presence and are even willing to play with her, but some of the members still regard her with disapproval. At other clubs in the south, however, women are seen playing regularly. At Wimbledon it is quite usual for a man to bring his wife or other lady friend to take part in a game. Also there is now near London a club solely for ladies, the Kingston (Canbury Gardens) Ladies' Club, which is properly organised and where matches are played on first-class turf kept by the Council.

There is, indeed, no reason why women should not play bowls. On the contrary, many women, especially those over thirty-five or forty, who find tennis too strenuous or who for some health consideration perhaps, cannot manage the swing necessary in golf, would derive much physical benefit from the gentle exercise obtained by playing bowls. The fact that the abdominal muscles are among those exercised is a weighty argument in favour of women taking up the game.

As regards skill, they are often able to compete with men.

I consider that women have a far more delicate delivery than men," said Mr. G. T. Burrows, secretary of the Wimbledon and District Bowling Association, who won the Wimbledon Club 25-guinea cup, put up for the first time this year. "Moreover, they do not cut up the expensive turf in any way so badly as many middle-aged gentlemen of large proportions are inclined to do."

### THE STRATEGY OF THE GAME.

Though bowls is not a difficult game to learn, it is something more than, as the uninitiated generally imagine, throwing the jack and then trying to place the woods as near to it as possible. Finesse in placement, jockeying for position, firing, and blocking the vision of players following contribute to the strategy of the game. Then there is an art in controlling the bias of the woods, and when one gets into an advanced stage of the game skill is sometimes required to kill the bias by the use of the fingers, which pull the wood from underneath. Observation and judgment to reckon correctly the pace of the woods and the pace of the green are among the qualities essential in a good player. Some women, when they get down to bowl, hesitate and lose their balance, wondering possibly if they are assuming graceful attitudes.

A short skirt should be worn, one not too full, otherwise, on a windy day it may prevent proper delivery.

Bowls is not a game solely for "old fogies" or sedate, middle-aged folk. True, men and women in the early twenties naturally prefer a lively game of football or tennis, but bowls often attracts people no older, say, than 2. Some good men players—Mr. Burrows being an example—started the game when quite young boys. An excellent young lady player is Miss Nellie Gillespie, whose father is a famous player, and her brother one of the four finest players in London. She herself is so expert that Mr. M. C. Carruthers, who won the English championship some years ago, has offered to play with her against any other couple.

## PERSONALITY COIFFURES.



A charming coiffure for the young and lovely face. The hair is simply dressed to show the outline of the head, and confined with a ribbon bandeau. Softness over the forehead and around the face is desirable in the girlish coiffure.

## JOTTINGS.

### THE RETURN OF THE STRICTLY ORNAMENTAL.

Novelties possessing no practical value are now and again to be seen in the shops, after years during which there was no time to make, on the part of manufacturers and no inclination to buy, on the part of the public, anything that was not strictly utilitarian.

### BRILLIANT JERSEYS.

New silk jerseys showing a series of beautiful colour blendings on the lapels, round the hems, and on the ends of the girdles are to be seen. The colourings of some of the sports coats for autumn and winter wear were also very pleasing. In one case vieux rose and green were so mingled as to reproduce the colouring of the moors, and in another black and bright yellow gave a smart mottled effect. These and other new jerseys, mostly in bright colours, which will continue to be fashionable, are buttonless, and a new style made in two pieces, a new style that tends to give greater fullness on the hips. Made of silk and cashmere, brushed up to give a rough effect, they are both warm and becoming.

### THE EXILE'S RETURN.

A lady who returned to London from abroad, having been away for the last eight years, confided

that her cherished expectations of the dear old capital had fallen to the ground. "The place is a nightmare," she said, "with its never-ending crowds surging down the main thoroughfares. The women seem to have the clothes mania twice as badly as when I was here before, and the buses and tubes leave me speechless. Why, even Big Ben is out of tune as he chimes the hours—but perhaps it is I who am out of tune with the times. Anyway, I'm glad I haven't got to stop here."

### NEW USE FOR OLD SWEATERS.

An expensive French model recently shown had a smart waistcoat of knitted wool which gave an appearance of a sweater worn underneath the coat. Why not embroider the tops of our old jumpers or jerseys in buttonhole workings, cut them out in waistcoat shape, and wear underneath new costumes? In jerseys elbows wear out first, while the fronts are still good.

### SACKET SHAPED BAGS.

Several women are now carrying handbags made in the quaint handkerchief sacket fashion, which lie flat when set down, and have a pretty cornered effect when carried. Such bags are quite easy to make with two small squares of material. One, of black satin trimmed with variegated bead fringe, with a bead tassel dangling from the centre of the lower square looked very effective.

## THE NEW SILHOUETTES.



First, the Venus de Milo straight line! Second, the Queen Elizabeth wasp-waist, and third the Spanish influence, which in the Velasquez waist and flaring hip lines!



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THE CONNAUGHT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, 28, Des Vœux Rd. Central. G.P.O. Box 444.

A Car which has won for itself a world wide reputation for permanency of Service, Power, Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially Solicited.

## XMAS GIFTS

CHEAP SALE

ALL KINDS OF LACE WORK, EMBROIDERIES, & LADIES' FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

## GREAT REDUCTION

For Another 15 days, From 15th, to 29th, November 1919. COME EARLY! DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

**SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.**

Tel. No. 960, 14, Des Vœux Road, Central.

## NOTICE

**Yorkshire Insurance Co., Limited.**  
ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Underigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. AGENTS.**

## PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

**TIME TABLE**  
**WEEK DAYS**

1.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m.	Every 15 min
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## NOTICES.

## COMMANDER

"Commander" stands supreme in its power to satisfy the most fastidious smokers. It is a mild, pleasing cigarette made in a "Super Size"....

"Commander must be smoked to be appreciated"

Westminster  
Tobacco  
Co. Ltd.  
London



This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

## TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

## OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks	\$570
Marine Insurances.	
Cantona	s. 420
North China	s. 1,300
Unions	s. 195
Yangtzes	n. 260
Far Eastern	n. 1.22
Fire Insurances.	
China Fires	n. 138
H. K. Fires	s. 340
Shipping.	
Douglases	s. 91
Steamboats	s. 23
Indos (Pref.)	n. 29
Indos (Def.)	n. 210
Shells	b. 200
Ferries	s. 32
Refineries.	
Sugars	n. 191
Malabons	n. 44
Mining.	
Kailans	b. 90
Langkats	n. 1.19
Shanghai Loans	n. 1.19
Shai Explorations	n. 2.10
Raubs	b. 35
Tronohs	b. 56
Ural Caspians	b. 105
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	s. 180
K. Docks	b. 122
Shai Docks	b. 271
N. Engineerings	b. 109
Land, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	s. 120
H.E. Hotels	s. 119
L. Invest.	s. 10
H. Phreys Est.	n. 46
K. Loan Lands	n. 175
L. Reclamations	s. 90
West Points	s. 90
Cotton Mills.	
Kwos	n. 1.650
Kung Yiks	b. 1.56
Lau Kung Mows	n. 1.280
Oriental	n. 1.300
Shai Cottons	b. 1.335
Yangtzepeeps	b. & s. 1.364
Miscellaneous.	
Cements	b. 7
China Borneos	b. 134
Do. Light	n. old 71s new 54s
China Providents	s. 8
Dairy Farms	n. 244
Electric H. K.	s. 94
Electric Macao	n. 34
Hongkong Ropes	s. 291
Hk. Tramways	n. 790
Peak Trams, old	s. 7
Do. new	n. 80 cts.
Steam Laundries	b. 34
Steel Foundries	b. 10
Water-boats	s. 15
Watsons	b. 6
Wm. Powells	b. 12
Wisemans	b. 271

Hongkong, Nov. 19, 1919.

## WEATHER REPORT.

November 19d. 12h. 9m. - Warning to Hongkong, Pulo, Coast Ports, &c. - Depression in Lat 15° N. Long. 127° E. direction unknown nearly stationary.

November 19d. 12h. 11m. - No return from Vladivostok, Japan or the Visayas. Pressure has increased moderately at Shanghai, and slightly over N. Luzon. It has decreased slightly over the Marianas.

The anticyclone has strengthened. The depression over the Philippines appears to be stationary. It may be filling up.

Another depression has formed to the south of Guam.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.01 inch. Total since January 1st, 72.42 inches against an average of 81.33 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.	N.E. winds, strong, fair.
2 Formosa Channel.	N.E. 2s.
3 South coast of China (between H.K. and Lamock) as No. 1.	The same
4 South coast of China (between H.K. and Hainan) as No. 1.	The same

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.  
Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 19, 1919.

## HOTELS.

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.  
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.  
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MRS. BLAIR.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.  
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.  
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.  
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.  
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "KING EDWARD" J. W. B. Manager.

## NOTICE

MITSUBISHI SHoji  
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)  
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.  
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF  
TAKASHIMA COAL, NAGASAKI, YAMAGUCHI, YAMAGATA, SATO, KANADA, SHIMIZU, KAWABATA, NISHI, and OTUBARI COAL MINES.  
Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.  
BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KANAGAWA, WAKAMATSU, MOI, KURE, KOME, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGORA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIRES, TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, TAIFEH, HONGKONG, CANTON, HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—  
Hongkong: "IWASAKI"  
Canton, Haiphong:—  
"IWASAKI"  
Codes:—AL, A.B.C. 5TH ED., Western Union and Bantley's.  
AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—  
S. SAYEKI, Manager.  
No. 11, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

## ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS  
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## THE VICTORIA.

TO-NIGHT'S ATTRACTIVE SHOW.  
THE GREAT BRACKENS  
IN  
THEIR MARVELLOUS WIRE WALKING & OTHER FEATS.

Episodes 5 & 6  
OF

## "THE TIGER'S TRAIL"

TO-DAY'S MATINEE  
THE GREAT BRACKENS  
ALSO

HAROLD LLOYD & COMEDIES, ETC.  
USUAL PRICES.

## THE CORONET

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!  
at 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.  
OLGA PETROVA  
IN

## "EXTRAVAGANCE"

NAPIERKOSKA  
IN  
"CALIGULA"  
USUAL PRICES. BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S.

## HOTELS.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

## OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,  
HOTEL MANSIONS,  
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,  
(To be opened 1st January, 1920.)

J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager.

## THE CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)  
ICE HOUSE STREET.  
Under American Management.  
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 45 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, Superbly Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.  
Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.  
Telephone 812, MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL  
CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK  
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SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents  
Are resident Managers.

## EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT,  
THE PREMIER HOTEL, FINEST SITUATION,  
EXCELLENT CUISINE.  
ARTHUR E. ODELL,  
(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and  
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

## SHIPPING.

## VESSELS ARRIVED.

Rice to the extent of 2,215 tons was delivered yesterday by the HANYANG, a B. & S. boat. Mooring, C 16.

The s.s. TIENHSIN, also a B. & S. vessel, brought 2,280 tons of rice. Mooring, C 39.

The TELEMACHUS, from Saigon delivered 2,000 tons of general cargo. Mooring, B 9.

The French steamer BOURBON, consigned 1,600 tons of coal from Hongay. Mooring, Quarry Bay Wharf.

The AKI MARU, came in yesterday from Yokohama with 2,683 tons of through and 631 tons direct cargo. Mooring, Kowloon Wharf.

The AMAKUSA MARU, brought 1,110 tons of general cargo. Mooring, O. S. K. Wharf.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. AKI MARU, from Hongkong.

Atkinson Miss	Kelly Mrs A M
H P	Moran Miss E
Aslet Mrs C A	Mitchell Capt
Burton Hon	& Mrs
Theodore E	McKellar Mr
Barnett H M	& Mrs
Burgess Mrs	Pett
Burgess Miss	Russell Mrs M
Brown T	N
Clark H M	Russell Miss F
Cole R G H	M
Davies Miss E	Susman P T
Day J	Scott Miss N
Dixon R	Scott Miss N
Davies R W	Sammons T
Falstead T P	Twycross G J
Glazebrook Miss	Terate Mr & Mrs
Glazebrook	Thomson J B
Hogan T F	Thompson Mr
Irwin H A	& Mrs E
Jones W	Tytheridge C A
James S L	Vahland Miss M
Jeffreys J	Wiley Mr & Mrs
Kent H W	Wiley Mr & Mrs
Kent N E	Walker Mr & Mrs
Missling H P	Mrs H M
Kelly Miss M F	Wilson J
And Mrs F	

## POST OFFICE.

The Money Order Service with the Philippine Islands has been temporarily suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

Mail for CHEONG CHOW, will, until further notice, be closed at 2.30 p.m. instead of 3.30 p.m.

## INWARD MAILS.

Straits Per NAVARA, 19th Nov.  
Haiphong—Per ANDRE LEBON, 20th Nov.  
Australia and Manila—Per TANGO MARU, 20th Nov.  
Shanghai—Per SUIYANG, 21st Nov.  
U.S.A., Canada and Manila—Per EMPRESS OF ASIA, 22nd Nov.  
Europe via Negapatnam—Per KNIGHT TEMPLAR, 23rd Nov.  
Japan—Per NAGATO MARU, 25th Nov.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.  
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—Per SOSHU MARU, 20th Nov., 8 a.m.  
Macao—Per SUI TAI, 20th Nov., 8.30 a.m.  
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe—Per NAVARA, 20th Nov., 11 a.m.  
Straits, Bangkok & Calcutta—Per FOKSANG, 20th Nov., 2 p.m.  
Macao—Per CHUN CHOW, 20th Nov., 4.30 p.m.  
Hohow & Haiphong—Per LOK-SANG, 20th Nov., 5 p.m.  
FRIDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.  
Macao—Per SUI AN, 21st Nov., 8.30 a.m.  
Japan via Nagasaki—Per TANGO MARU, 21st Nov., 12 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per HAICHING, 21st Nov., noon.

Philippine Islands—Per YUEN-SANG, 21st Nov., 2 p.m.  
Macao—Per CHUN CHOW, 21st Nov., 4.30 p.m.

## SATURDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

Philippine Islands, Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States C. & S. America, and EUROPE VIA VICTORIA B.C.—KASHIMA MARU, 22nd Nov., 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO—Per CHINA, 22nd Nov., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Sandakan—Per HINSANG, 22nd Nov., 11 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central & South America & EUROPE VIA VICTORIA B.C.—Per AFRICA MARU, 22nd Nov., Reg. 10.45 a.m. Letters 11.30 a.m.

Macao—Per SUI TAI, 22nd Nov., 1.30 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 22nd Nov., 3 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUN CHOW, 22nd Nov., 4.30 p.m.

## SUNDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 23rd Nov., 8.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 23rd Nov., 9 a.m.

## TUESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per KWANGSE, 25th Nov., 8 a.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe—Per KITANO M., 25th Nov., 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYANG, 25th Nov., 11 a.m.

## WEDNESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per QUINN, 26th Nov., 11 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per OHAKI MARU, 26th Nov., 8 p.m.